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Plan Coal Distribution; First V-Ship Keel Laid; British Release Mosley

The World's Day—November 20, 1943

Boston: Equitable Distribution of Coal Planned

More equitable distribution of available coal supplies is planned through Boston service bureaus in an effort to avoid sufferings similiar to those resulting from range oil scarcities of last winter. [Page 5.]

An intensive week-end campaign by volunteer workers will mark the close of the Greater Boston United War Fund's drive for $7,500,000 which ends on Wednesday, and is now $1,700,000 short of its goal, Boston headquarters announced today. [Page 2.]

Two men were arrested today after, police charged, they damaged a searchlight attached to a leather factory involved in a strike of 2,500 workers. Nicholas Hubitz and Harold J. Lyons, both of Peabody, were booked on charges of malicious mischief and held for arraignment.

National: Keel of First Victory Ship Is Laid

The keel of the nation's first Victory Ship—the new speedy cargo vessel which the Maritime Commission expects to form the backlog of peacetime shipping—was laid at Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

New Jersey State Milk Control Director Arthur F. Foran, saying "unfair, unjust, destructive and demoralizing practices" had been discovered in relations of milk dealers and processors with dairy farmers, froze current buying agreements to prevent widespread price war.

The Manchester, Iowa, Lions Club has initiated a rural share-the-ride program and is distributing 2,000 placards to farmers to post at the highway to inform neighbors when they need transportation to town.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars will press Congress for legislation to give servicemen mustering-out pay and educational aid, it was stated by V. F. W. commander in chief, Carl J. Schoeninger, at a conference of the V. F. W.'s National Council of Administration in Kansas City, Mo.

Investigation by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices of the Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Ill., has been asked by Dean William H. Spencer, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission.

In Europe: Mosley Released From Internment

Britain's Fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, was released from internment today despite widespread popular protests. Home Secretary Morrison has promised full explanation when Parliament reconvenes.

Mysterious explosion, third in a week, in London, destroying a five-story building in Soho district, was followed by German claim that Nazi planes had bombed London, although no planes had been heard.

Gaston Bergery, Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, has left Ankara en route to France, Vichy Radio disclosed.

BBC is trying to arrange a New Year's Eve radio program of speeches by Premier Churchill, President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and President Chiang Kai-shek, said the London Daily Herald.

Spain's Foreign Ministry said it had been advised that Washington had accepted as in good faith Spain's explanation of greetings sent last month to Jose P. Laurel, Japanese puppet president of the Philippines.

Washington: Healy Succeeds Hoyt in OWI Office

George W. Healy, Jr., Managing Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, has been selected to succeed Palmer Hoyt as Director of Domestic Operations of the Office of War Information. Mr. Hoyt's resignation—as he stipulated when he agreed to take the job last June—will become effective shortly after Jan. 1.

Settlement of the bus strike that has had 40,000 Washington commuters thumbing rides since yesterday morning was announced, just too late to get Saturday workers to the job on time. The Arnold Operated Lines, principal operator into Arlington County, Va., reported the drivers returning to the job. No details of settlement were made public immediately.

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, has agreed to remain, although his resignation already has gone to the White House.

Approximately 47,000 Italian and German war prisoners helped harvest record food crops this year, and an undisclosed number worked in food canning plants, the Department of Agriculture disclosed.

A bill to freeze the Social Security pay-roll tax at 1 per cent for both employers and employees for the calendar year 1944 was introduced by Representative Lecompte (R) of Iowa. Under existing law, the tax automatically will increase to 2 per cent for employers and employees next Jan. 1.

Americas: Echandia Temporary Head of Colombia

Dario Echandia temporarily assumed the Presidency of Colombia Friday at a joint session of Congress, replacing Alfonso Lopez who was granted a 90-day leave of absence to accompany his wife to the United States.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Few N. E. Dads Now Expected To Be Called

Caution issued, however, that no official guarantee of escape of fathers has been voiced.

Few if any pre-Pearl Harbor New England fathers may be drafted after the first of year, it was indicated today at Massachusetts State Headquarters of Selective Service, as a result of recent moves in Washington.

While cautioning that no quota for January had been received yet for Massachusetts, the press spokesman for Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director, admitted the possibility that new legislation and the leveling off of the growth of the armed forces may result in the escape of fathers from the draft.

With many fathers called this month and many more due to be called next month, the prospect includes this possible change in trend, but no official "guarantee" of escape for fathers as yet had been given voice, it was stressed.

Put Fathers Last

The biggest factor in Washington likely to defer fathers for the predictable future, was the legislation, nearing completion, that seeks to put fathers at the bottom of the draft pool. After joint conference of House and Senate committeemen, it passed the House and now faces the Senate for final action.

Testimony in favor of it suggested that after Jan. 1, needs of the armed services could be met by persons becoming 18 years of age and those reclassified from 4F, as well as by single men and childless husbands for whom replacements have been found in essential industry.

The other factor was the announcement by a House subcommittee on military appropriations of a 548,000 reduction in the Army strength previously estimated at 8,200,000. The reduction was explained as due to a change in the military prospects, even though Gen. George C. Marshall on Sept. 20 had testified against the ban on drafting fathers in a joint House-Senate hearing.

In any event, the new legislation "would not materially change the method used throughout Massachusetts during the past year," the spokesman said.

Local boards have been very lenient toward fathers, it was held, giving occupational deferment wherever possible.

The major effect of the legislation, it was conceded, would be to wipe out the list of nondeferrable occupations which the Selec-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Rhineland Again Pounded by RAF; Pétain Abdication Radiocast by Vichy; Return of Funds Shakes Capital Arena

Unused appropriations of armed services get mixed welcome from legislators.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Intimations that the Navy may not use some $5,000,000,000 earmarked for it, following announcement that the Army is forgoing more than $13,000,000,000 of a $71,000,000,000 appropriation, caused about equal joy and confusion in Washington. In dramatic fashion, it illustrated that the war effort has reached a transition stage. All Government fiscal debates now enter a new phase.

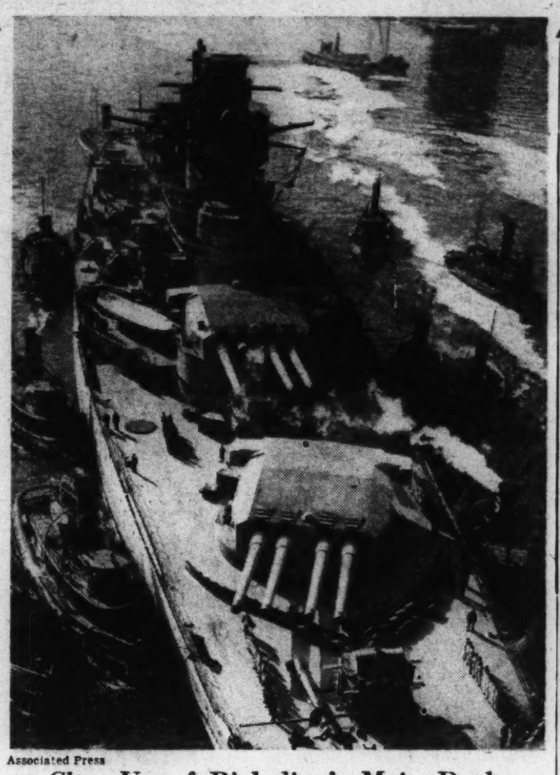
While the reductions were hailed with enthusiasm on all sides, some spokesmen used them to illustrate the peculiar and erratic character of the United States budgetary system, where unexpected items totaling $18,000,000,000 suddenly can drop out of the clouds. This is a supreme instance, these observers declare, of the lack of central planning, in which every department is a law unto itself.

The economies also illustrate that the war effort in many directions has reached a peak and may level off at a high plateau from now on. For some months it has been evident that stockpiles of aluminum, steel, copper and the like were adequate, the Government has stopped buying chromite, vanadium and cobalt; synthetic-rubber production is bigger than capacity to convert it to tires; tank production has been reduced as too big, contracts for 427 antisubmarine vessels have been canceled because there were enough as it was, and talk has more and more turned on reopening some of the consumer goods factories.

On the fiscal side, the announcement of armed services' savings enters into every argument. Representative John Taber (R) of New York argued that the development showed that the Federal budget could be trimmed $25,000,000,000 next year. Representative Clarence Cochran (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, attributed the development to "a very favorable condition on the front" regarding supplies.

With less apparent cause, the prospective savings were used by

Continued on Page 8, Column 7



Associated Press

Close-Up of Richelieu's Main Deck

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 20 (AP)—The 35,000-ton French battleship, pride of the French Navy, has arrived from the United States, where it was reconditioned at New York, in full fighting trim to resume its place with the anti-Axis navies. It was escorted into Algiers Harbor by two destroyers. The Richelieu is one of the world's biggest and most powerful naval craft. Its destination has not been disclosed.

Attempt of Pétain to return to democracy blocked by action of Nazis at Vichy.

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Dakar Radio said this morning that "reports saying that Marshal Pétain has given up his position are confirmed this morning by Vichy Radio, which briefly announced his resignation."

The Dakar broadcast quoted the agency France-Afrique for the report, according to which Vichy broadcast at 7:30 in its news service the following sentence: "Marshal Pétain has abdicated. This news obliges the population to absolute calm and all Frenchmen must be more united than ever."

The Dakar broadcast added that the France-Afrique agency comments that during the following broadcasts no reference was made to this announcement.

The Berlin Foreign Office spokesman gave guarded confirmation today of reports of a crisis at Vichy. As quoted by the Basler Nachrichten's Berlin correspondent he saw the political situation at Vichy was an "internal affair," not subject to discussion.

He added that a "new stage of developments had not yet been reached but without question inner political developments are going on." He declared, however, "rumors" that Pétain had resigned, "so far as is known at the Wilhelmstrasse, are nonsensical."

Gesture to Allies

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain's reported plan to draft a democratic constitution, which the Nazis prevented him from promulgating, was viewed here today as an attempted master stroke to make way for a regime that would be acceptable to the Allies when France is freed.

It is known that the Marshal, who is reported to have offered his resignation in protest against the thwarting of his plan, recently told friends that he was seeking a way to prevent civil war between the Vichy regime and the French Committee of National Liberation when the Germans are driven out.

Marshal Pétain's decree would have directed France back to the democratic Constitution of 1875, it was said, and he would have renounced Pierre Laval as his successor. The Nazis banned both speech and decree.

Democratic Program

Although it was regarded as doubtful that Marshal Pétain intended to do anything that would ease the path of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation, it was pointed out that by charting a path back to democratic administration, he also could have opened the way for the Committee's return to France.

For if the de Gaulle Administration re-entered France and accepted the Pétain decree, the restored National Assembly, including the 1940 elected legislators who fled abroad, could accept that administration. Marshal Pétain's decree would have annulled any act since Parliament ceased to sit in 1940 which conflicted with his program of turning the nation back to democracy.

Nazis retake Zhitomir; U. S. carrier force in major assault on mid-Pacific isle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Leverkusen and other industrial objectives in the German Rhineland have been pounded in new RAF assaults.

The Russians have suffered a definite though not necessarily costly setback in the loss of Zhitomir, railhead northwest of Kiev.

Planes from an American carrier task force have carried out a major assault on Naura, Japanese base 500 miles south of the Gilberts.

The Japanese Air Force is stepping up its attacks on American troop positions on Bougainville.

Australians on New Guinea have advanced to within one mile of Japanese strongholds on a plateau overlooking the Finschhafen area.

Slight gains have been made at several points on the Italian Front by the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies.

Yugoslav guerrillas have thrown back German attacks in Croatia, but have been forced to retreat in central Bosnia.

The Ankara Radio says the Nazis have launched an invasion attempt against the Aegean island of Samos.

That, in brief, is today's global war picture.

The RAF's newest assaults can not be compared with the record attacks on Berlin and Ludwigshafen the night previous, but they provide further evidence that a major effort is under way to knock the props completely from under German war industry and make it impossible for the Nazis to resist for long the great new land blows planned for late winter or early spring.

As to the Russian situation, it remains to be seen whether the German counterattack at Zhitomir is basically a local offensive aimed at nipping off the nose of the Soviet Kiev salient and keeping open an escape corridor for Nazi forces in the southern Ukraine or whether it marks the beginning of an enemy attempt to stabilize the present battle line and return to the Dnieper for a winter deadlock.

The Russians still hold the initiative in the Ukraine, and if they can continue their forward lunges both to the north and south of Zhitomir, the Nazis' first major success in Russia in nearly four months may prove to have little value. Yesterday, air-borne troops led a surprise drive across the Dnieper some distance south of Zhitomir which carried the Red Army to the gates of Cherkasi. And in the northern end of the Ukraine, the Russians took the town of Ovruch, 25 miles north of Korosten.

Russia's chances of maintaining its progress in these areas appears good, for in all probability the Germans have had to withdraw some of their best troops from the central and northern Ukraine in order to mount their Zhitomir counter-drive. In any case, the capture of Ovruch and the virtual encirclement of Gomel, which resulted when Rechitsa fell earlier this week, would seem to secure the Soviet position in the Ukraine from any counter-attack from the north.

Reich's Defensive Power Checks Allied Advances

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Noticeably increased German defensive power showed up across the entire sweep of Europe's battle fronts this week.

Allied armies still held the strategic initiative, but their ability to exercise it hit probably the lowest point in an entire year of steady advance. They were stalled or held at bay on literally every front and suffered sharp reverses on two.

In Italy, after being slowed to a net gain of about 15 miles during the previous week, they dropped to gains so small on short sectors of the short line that to all practical intent there was no gain at all. The front was still on the line of the Garigliano and Sangro Rivers which it reached in the middle of the previous week.

In the Aegean the British lost Leros, the second of their three main island windfalls from the surrender of Italy, and the last remaining, Samos, was isolated and presumed doomed.

In Russia the great Red Army bid to sever the arterial German supply lines sweeping down into the Lower Ukraine was stopped cold, and thrown back with the German recapture of Zhitomir. The reverse there did not halt the steady glacier-like advance of Russian force farther to the north. The mass of the central trans-Dnieper salient thrown out from Kiev was widened steadily and solidly.

Gate to Pripet Marshes

By the end of the week the drive from Kiev had been consolidated with the drive beyond Gomel into a single salient 150 miles in width which constituted a Russian gateway into the Pripet Marshes. Those marshes are still an obstacle now, but when frozen solid by heavy winter can become a smooth highway pointing straight to Warsaw.

This, however, was a future possibility. The immediate prospect of cutting the German armies in Southern Russia from their supply bases back in Germany glimmered brightly early in the week, then flickered out as the Germans put an estimated 150,000 troops into a powerful effort to avert this fatal danger. It succeeded.

The cost was probably high and the future may prove that they weakened themselves dangerously at some other point by this concentration. But the fact remains that they did succeed in averting the most serious danger to the integ-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Volunteer Relief Groups To Join in UNRRA Work

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20—The Red Cross, the Friends Service Committee, and other voluntary relief groups will undoubtedly be invited to aid the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in binding up the wounds of the postwar world.

Extent, locale, and type of service to be rendered by these long-established agents of mercy will be left to the discretion of UNRRA's Director General, Herbert H. Lehman, and the individual nations concerned if a subcommittee recommendation is approved by the UNRRA Council.

Another recommendation slated for adoption by the Council next week specifies that all relief and welfare services for which UNRRA resources are made available must be administered "solely on the basis of need, and without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, nationality, citizenship or political belief."

In UNRRA policy decisions now being made by 43 nations, more and more emphasis is being put on local autonomy in distributing UNRRA relief. This will enable nations to cater to the food and clothing taste of their own people. Poles here tell how wheat flour sent by the United States to their people after World War I went to waste because the Poles are accustomed to rye bread. This time they may have to take wheat because rye is short but it will be milled in Poland the way the Poles like it.

It has been agreed by a subcom-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Complete Allied Victory Held Certainty by Smuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 20—"We shall have a colossal victory—victory complete," Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, veteran South African Premier now serving in London as a member of the Inner British War Cabinet, declared here.

Marshal Smuts based his certainty of a complete and colossal victory on grim and unfaltering Allied determination, "to spend ourselves to the uttermost."

His speech, delivered to the British Empire Society, is taken here as aimed at answering any hopes the Axis may have of getting off lightly. Similarly, it is seen as a reply to any anxiety in the United Nations' camp that the Allies may not be able to keep sufficiently in step to insure total victory.

Marshal Smuts' pronouncements received very special attention in this country where he is regarded as an outstanding elder statesman of the British Dominions. He is a member of the British War Cabinet today at the invitation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill who greatly values his advice both in military and postwar reconstruction matters.

Marshal Smuts is devoting his main attention to postwar planning and he indicated Nov. 18 how seriously he is viewing after-the-war problems. When the end of the war comes, he said, "there will still be dark days ahead, a disrupted humanity, the world milling round in suffering and destruction such as it has never known before."

"We see greater changes than have happened in hundreds of years," Marshal Smuts continued. "We see a temper in a world which is entirely new and very dangerous. There is today more hatred running through the action of the aggressors, more human ill will and ill feeling than probably has been the case for hundreds of years."

But the South African Premier voiced staunch confidence in the United Nations ability to see the situation through as completely and favorably as they would win total victory. And in this task, he said, he sees the British Empire and its system of democracy playing an outstanding role. "This unwritten way of life, this spirit which informs us, this common understanding which is the soul of our group has seen us through. I think in that way, perhaps, we can make an enormous contribution to the future of the world."

In the Air:

RAF Planes Batter Rhineland Targets

Leverkusen, which the RAF bombed last night along with other Rhineland targets, is a chemical center six miles north of Cologne.

Five of the RAF planes, which also laid mines in enemy waters, failed to return to their bases. The weather prevented immediate observation of the bombing results.

The blow was the fifth raid of the war on Leverkusen, where poison gas components are known to be manufactured, and followed two recent raids on the world's

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But an Old Fragrance Lingers

PEMBROKE, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—The fragrant, graceful Maine balsam tree will be missing from the Christmas scene in many of the nation's living rooms this year.

War, a shortage of strong, willing arms, wind and weather have banded to cut into the lucrative Christmas tree industry in Maine which in peacetime shipped approximately 1,300,000 trees—or 400 carloads—annually as far West as the Rockies and South to St. Louis.

Bert G. Morang the State's "Christmas Tree King," estimated that the "cut won't be anywhere near last year's." The veteran of 24 years of tree farming saw his usually 100-or-more carloads production cut in two last year and expected it would dwindle to about 15 carloads this year.

The Maine Development Commission has estimated that the 1943 harvest would drop to about 650,000 trees.

One dealer said the nation also would notice the reduction in shipments from Canada.

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The Weather

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Fishermen at Boston Now on Strike

Associated Press

Business at Big Pier Slowed Down

Stacked fish carts and a general let-down of operations marked the Boston Fish Pier as Bay State coast fishermen finished unloading their vessels in preparation for the strike which began today. About 3,000 fishermen have gone into temporary idleness. (Story on Page 2.)

G. O. P. Yankee as Police Head Hinted

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While Governor Saltonstall continues silent in regard to his forthcoming appointment of a Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, sources close to the Executive Office hinted today that the job would go to a Republican Yankee if the Governor can find one who will take the post.

Despite increasing pressure on the Governor to reappoint Police Commissioner Joseph E. Timilty, whose term expires on Thanksgiving Day, the Governor is not expected to accede to the demand.

Two Considered

Announcement that the Executive Council would meet next week on Friday, the day following expiration of Commissioner Timilty's term, leads many to believe that appointment of a new commissioner is assured. If Mr. Timilty were to continue in office, observers point out, he probably would be carried over until the following Wednesday when his name could be submitted at a regular session of the Council and no special session would be necessary.

Should the Governor fail to find a Republican Yankee to take the important police job, some well-informed observers believe he will pick either State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley of Jamaica Plain or Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of South Boston who has served the Governor well in a critical period as Emergency State Conservator.

Conversations with Mr. Hurley disclose a real willingness to consider the police post, particularly in view of the fact that the Democratic State Treasurer sees little hope for his party's ticket in the State next year. Now regarded as the strongest Democratic vote-getter available in the Commonwealth, Mr. Hurley would normally be setting his sails for the Governorship, but the G. O. P. trend at the polls this fall has apparently convinced him that next year is not the time.

Father a Policeman

Further indications of the State Treasurer's interest in the commissionership were seen in the fact that Mr. Hurley went out of his way this week to clear his skirts of any hints of Christian Front entanglements which developed as a result of his appearance on the platform with the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn at a pre-Evacuation Day dinner in Boston last March 16. Mr. Hurley told a Boston liberal leader that he had been invited to speak at the dinner long before it had been announced that the Rev. Mr. Curran and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York would be present.

Mr. Hurley's interest in the police job may partially be explained by the fact that his father, Patrick J. Hurley, was a distinguished member of the Cambridge police force for nearly 40 years.

During the administration of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mr. Hurley, then State Auditor, handled the investigation of the State Police for the Governor, which resulted in complete reorganization and modernization of that department.

Some see in the possible appointment of Treasurer Hurley a chance for the Governor to make a smart political move in that he would have a vacancy to fill in the Treasurer's office. It is generally believed that Laurence Curtis, former Republican State Senator, defeated by Mr. Hurley last fall for the Treasurership would be selected by the Governor.

Colonel Sullivan, who has told close friends that he does not want the job, has a great devotion to the Governor and might be persuaded by the latter to undertake the task. He has done a more than satisfactory task as State Emergency Conservator and is held in high esteem by Governor Saltonstall.

In some quarters it is believed that the Colonel might be a "stop-gap" appointee to hold the line until the Governor can find a permanent police head. This, it is believed, would be more acceptable to Colonel Sullivan.

Youth Sets Own Course Straight

Boston Youth Center Opened

To combat juvenile delinquency, more than 700 school children, parents, teachers, and civic leaders gathered in East Boston's Joseph H. Barnes School to hear the youngsters tell their elders what is needed to keep children on the right path. Shown at left are children of the Barnes School, with Emiline DeVita, their chairman, on the platform, addressing members of the Massachusetts Youth Committee. They are, left to right, Miss Catherine McHugh, Joseph White, Dennis J. Haley, John M. Boyle, and Leslie P. Whelan.

Fishermen Now on Strike; OPA Called Key in Issue

"The fishermen's strike is on," Austin Powers, business agent for the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, announced in Boston this morning.

Nearly 2,000 fishermen in Boston, New Bedford, and New York City will stay in port. The tie-up will make itself felt gradually because many boats will be bringing in fish for the next few days. A week hence, Mr. Power said, the scarcity of fish will be felt fully.

When the fishermen first walked out early last July in their initial strike against the Office of Price Administration, the shortage brought protests from many cities throughout the eastern United States.

Refusal of the OPA to raise its wholesale fish ceilings and so restore the cut it made last June in fishermen's income brought on the stoppage. Efforts to win an adjustment from the OPA have been running on for the past three months and yesterday finally fizzled out in Washington. Both sides seemed a good way apart at the finish.

Strictly Up to OPA

Having taken a legal strike vote under the new Smith-Connally Antistrike Act, the fishermen are now embarking on a strike for which, as observers see it, the Government officially prepared the way. Up to date, the National War Labor Board, which was formed to handle labor disputes, has stood aside, washing its hands of the affair and leaving it strictly to the OPA.

"No move is being made on the part of any Government agency that I know of," Mr. Powers said.

The first fishing boats to miss their sailings here are five or six ordinarily due to leave Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Tuesday is when the biggest lot of the week usually goes out, followed by other sailings Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

"It's bungling on the part of the OPA, desperately so, that has produced this strike," Mr. Powers declared.

"The cards were stacked against the fishermen. It was no use to attempt to approach the OPA. It is no use going into a game with marked cards.

Fate of Small Business

"The placing of ceilings on wholesale fish, with no ceilings on retail prices, which cut our pay 25 to 35 per cent without giving the consumer a corresponding benefit, was a scheme to cut the fishermen's wages and put the small dealers out of business. The OPA has to make the next move, if there is to be any."

Mr. Powers added that many boats would arrive here Sunday evening and by Monday half the Boston fleet, about 21 of the total of 42 vessels, would be in to discharge fish. They bring all varieties. The local fleet consists of 27 steam trawlers, 11 draggers and four light trawlers. Union fishermen here number 800.

New Bedford has 75 boats and 800 fishermen also, but the boats are smaller and carry smaller crews. New York has 30 boats and 300 fishermen.

Gloucester is not affected. "They had a six weeks' strike there this spring," Mr. Powers said, "protesting the price of redfish. The ceiling was raised and they are satisfied. There is no ceiling on mackerel which Gloucester also catches."

The Fishermen's Union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, with its central office in Boston.

Public Warned On Late Mailing Of Holiday Gifts

Christmas parcels mailed from Boston to points anywhere outside New England after next week, may not be delivered until after the holiday. This warning was repeated today by postal officials who expressed concern over the apparent failure of the public to cooperate in campaign for much earlier than usual mailing of gifts and cards this year.

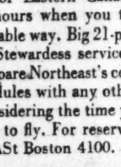
Monday is the final closing date for assured parcel delivery before Christmas in the States of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. Next Wednesday is the deadline for a large group of Midwest and Deep South States. The day after Thanksgiving is the closing date for the rest of the country, except New England.

Christmas card closings are slightly later. For delivery on the Pacific Coast and the Midwest, for instance, greeting cards should be mailed before December 1.

Holiday Bonuses Approved

Holiday bonuses, if no larger than last year, can be paid this year, it is announced by the New England War Labor Board. Proposals to pay more than last year or to give a bonus where none has previously been given, must be submitted to the NWLB.

ANNE ALT BRAS FOR YOUTHFUL FIGURES



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Few New England Fathers Now Expected to Be Called

Continued from Page 1

tive Service has been using in recent months to force fathers into essential industries.

The effect throughout the State has been to draft all vulnerable single men and childless husbands before fathers. The new legislation would not hasten the release of single men and childless husbands from essential occupations, it was believed.

Thus, if the growth of the armed forces levels off after the first of the year, the net effect would be to forestall drafting of all fathers, while other classes would make up the smaller quota, to be met on a national basis.

At the time of General Marshall's testimony, it was recalled, 75,000 a month was estimated to be the rate of new selectees to be called after Jan. 1.

At yesterday's debate on the Washington legislation, it was estimated by a supporter that 65,000 teen-age youths would be available every month for replacement, with the rest to come from reclassification.

U. S. Hands-Off Seen Best in Asia

Declaring that the United States must not try to govern Asia, and adding that "we cannot, even if we want to," Warren A. Seavey, Harvard Law School professor, addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at their noonday luncheon meeting today on the subject of the Far East After the War.

"British, Dutch and French Colonies must be surrendered to the people after a period of tutelage under international control," he said. "Japan, of course, presents a special problem, even more serious than that of Germany, and has to be dealt with in a special way. Aside from Japan, we have nothing to fear, and much to hope for.

"We must get over our superiority complex and deal with the people of the East as equals. Without our help," Professor Seavey warned, "the Chinese Government, from sheer necessity, will be forced to take over most of the new production as was done in Russia, and will have a tendency to become communistic.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity — Mostly clear, with moderate temperature and gentle winds today. Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Sunday. Light to gentle winds through Sunday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont — Fair and slightly colder today. Fair and colder Saturday night. Cloudy and continued cold Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair today, tonight and Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:23 p. m.; height 8.4 ft.
Sunday, 7:00 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 7:18 p. m., height 8.3 feet.
Monday, 7:30 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

Week-End War Fund Drive On To Boost Total

An intensive week-end campaign is planned by volunteer workers collecting for the Greater Boston United Fund, Boston headquarters announced today.

With less than five days to go, Joseph T. Walker, Jr., general chairman of the Fund, estimated that cash and pledges now total $5,800,000. A sum of $1,700,000 must be raised before the Thanksgiving eve deadline in order to put the campaign over the top, he said.

Good news from the Russian front has helped to swell the total of the fund. A group of Greater Boston Russian organizations made a cash gift of $930, it was announced. Jubilant because friends and families had been released from German oppression, members of the various organizations sent Frank Polischau, secretary of the Russian Club, to fund headquarters with their money.

Organizations which participated in the gift were the Russian Democratic Club of Boston, Russian Church of Roxbury, Society of Knowledge, Cambridge, and the Chelsea Russian Club.

Receipt of an additional check from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, C. I. O., bringing the union's total gift up to $18,000, was also announced.

Individual contributions of $500 or more announced today include:

$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rosenthal.
$1,200—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin; Mr. and Mrs. Russell F. Longchere.
$1,000—Theodore C. Haffenreffer.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kahn.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Kutz.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Jerguson; Dr. Peter Hunter Thomson.

Companies

$15,000—Nichols & Company, Inc.
$5,000—Wm. S. Febiger Company.
$3,550—Ginsburg Bros., Inc., and Consolidated Paper Bag Company.
$1,500—Merrimack Manufacturing Company; Reece Button Hole Machine Company; Stedfast & Roulston, Inc.
$1,315—George E. Warren Corporation and employees.
$1,250—H. N. Hartwell & Son, Inc.
$1,100—Joseph H. Wheelock & Co.
$1,000—Bingham, Dana & Gould; Blanchard Machine Company; Northwestern Leather Company Trust.
$750—Lynd-Farquhar Company.
$600—B B. Chemical Company; Samuel LeBow Company.
$581—Chase Parker & Company, Inc. and employees.
$500—Fabreeka Products Company; W. J. Fallon Welting Company, Inc.; Hollingsworth & Vose Company; E. Y. Neill & Company; Watson Cut Sole Company.

Sending of Food To India Urged

Sending of food to famine stricken areas of India was urged by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in a resolution passed in annual meeting here.

Although the annual meeting was held several days ago, the announcement of the resolution was made only today. It was forwarded by Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter of Hartford, Conn., president-emeritus of the Board, to the State Department of War and the Department of State.

Leather Plant Seizures Near; Laid-Off Men Face Hurdle

Although quick seizure of leather plants tied up by the strike in the Peabody-Salem area is now looked for, it is not expected that the Government will take back the two men whose lay-off caused the walkout, officials said today.

Yesterday the strikers, disregarding President Roosevelt's back-to-work order, voted to stay out until the two men were returned to their jobs.

What now appears scheduled is that the Government will seize the factories, as the strikers have urged it to do, the two men will not go back, and the Regional War Labor Board will then set up a tripartite panel to hear the case and pass on its merits. That is what the War Labor Board has proposed all along.

This is the first time during the war that the President has called on a New England labor union to end a strike, officials commented today, and the first refusal by labor to obey.

Laid to Communism

The strikers are a local independent group which last summer seceded from the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The independent is now leaning toward going into the American Federation of Labor, it is said at its headquarters in Peabody.

Its feeling for the A. F. of L. has been increased by the refusal of A. F. of L. truck and other drivers to pass through the independent's picket lines to deliver coal. Some plants have had to close down because of lack of coal. Two days ago the Congress of Industrial Organizations union hired a truck and made some deliveries, but was chased by independent sympathizers.

Cause of the stoppage is attributed by strike leaders to Communism. The tie-up grows out of the labor split. The president of the C. I. O. union from which the independent seceded, Ben Gold, is reported to be a Communist.

"Our union, the National Leather Workers' Association, has been in existence since, 1933," said James F. Dunn of Peabody, Business Agent of the independent. "In 1937 it became affiliated with the C. I. O., and in 1939 it went into the Fur and Leather Workers' Union.

C. I. O. Gets Assets

"Last May this union adopted a new Constitution which centralizes power in a few officials in New York. It takes away control of our financial affairs and robs us of all autonomy.

"More than two thirds of our membership wished to withdraw from the union, and we seceded on Aug. 13. All our officers were suspended and charges preferred against them on that day by President Gold. We were taking such steps at the time and when the wire arrived, that cemented it.

"We then went back to our original Constitution, and resumed our original name. At present out of a possible 3,200 leather workers in the area, we have a definite 2,300 members. There has been a complete and wholesale change of sentiment, and we are not going to be bound by any rules of the C. I. O. union."

On the other side, C. I. O. men say that a majority of the leather workers in the district voted by Australian ballot in favor of the new Constitution of the C. I. O. union. When asked about this, Mr. Dunn said:

"Yes, this area by 57 votes voted for the new Constitution."

The C. I. O. also points out that Judge Lewis Goldberg of the Superior Court in Boston has recently decreed that the C. I. O. union, and not the independent, is entitled to any union assets and contracts in the area. The C. I. O. declares the independent membership smaller than claimed.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods — Today — Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" will expire at midnight.

Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B" and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today— New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Today — New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 22 mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Zadel Skolovsky, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Dorothy Adlow will speak on "Portraits" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at the same time Mrs. Tanner will speak on "The Boston Exhibition." Dr. Handlin will give a talk on "Origins of the New Boston" in the Lecture Hall of the Museum at 4 p. m. All are free to the public.

Aino Saari will present the "Clara Barton" program in three episodes in the Boston Library Lecture Hall at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peake, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in the old Medford High School Auditorium, at 3:30 p. m.

Frederick L. Schuman will speak on "New World Order or New World War?" in the John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Mansfield Taylor will speak on "Argentina, the Troublemaker," in the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

John V. Kelleher will give a lecture on "The Irish Revolution and Civil War" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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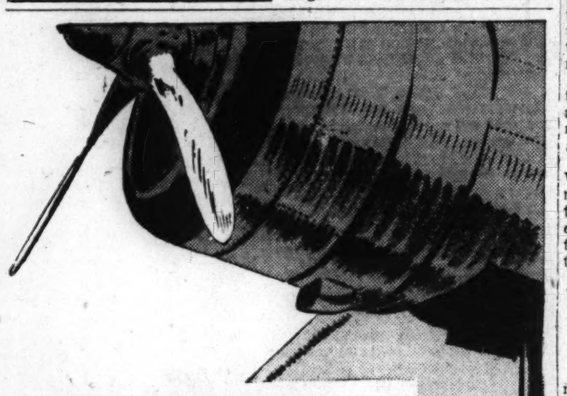

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Even though stocks are smaller than in pre-war days, you can still choose fine linens, laces, and woolens for your home at

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"SOUL AND BODY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-3)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 670 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 301 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-5)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 145 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk — 84 Boylston St., Little Building
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All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Centralized Rule Decried By Attorneys' Association

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—The preservation of states' rights and the modernizing of outmoded crime prevention programs, to meet present and postwar needs, were matters of first importance at the National Association of Attorneys General 37th annual conference, held here recently.

The conference went on record as being "emphatically opposed to the trend toward centralization of civilian governmental activities in the Federal Government," and resolved "to do anything and everything in its power to stop and reverse this trend."

The association asked that each attorney general designate one of his assistants to officially keep a check on all bills or administrative orders affecting Federal-State relations. Should a bill be introduced that is deemed detrimental to states' rights, it was agreed the Association could oppose it. Conversely, it could support bills deemed favorable to the states. This resolution, however, did not go so far as to provide for the initiation of Congressional action.

Should Restore Rights

It's all very well to yield traditional states' rights to the Federal Government during the war, when winning the war depends upon it, said William C. Walsh, Attorney General of Maryland, but when the war is over such rights should be restored to the states.

"When our house is on fire," said Mr. Walsh, "we expect the aid of firemen, but when the fire has been put out and the house repaired, we don't want to find that the fireman has become our star boarder. We want the fireman to return to the fire station where he belongs.

"Today almost everyone is going on record in favor of such restoration, but as a practical matter it will never be accomplished until state and local governments are willing to finance their own expenses, and to provide the money for the welfare and social activities in which they wish to engage.

"You cannot secure money from the Federal Government for local use," Mr. Walsh emphasized, "without eventually accepting Federal rules and regulations governing the expenditure of the money. Until the people are willing to get along without Federal money there is little, if any, hope of lifting the rule of Federal bureaucracy from this country, no matter which party is in power.

Selling Birthright

"Personally," said Mr. Walsh, "it seems to me that when we accept Federal funds to finance what are properly state fields of activity, we are selling our birthright for a mess of pottage. The matter rests ultimately with the people, and I am hopeful that by the time the war is ended the opposition to Federal bureaucratic government will have become so strong that the people will be willing to pay the full cost of state and local government from their own pockets, without having their money pass through the hands of the Federal Treasury before it is applied to the uses they desire."

As a step toward presenting model bills to the various state legislatures, aimed at improving present crime prevention and control programs, Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General of California, asked that the conference "take to its heart" the outline of a state program on postwar problems of delinquency and crime recently drawn up by the Crime Control Committee of the Council of State Governments.

Model bills based on this program are to be submitted to all the attorneys general for their recommendations, and then presented to the legislatures.

The country's present system of crime prevention and control was called "Elizabethan." It isn't meeting today's need, said Mr. Kenny, and much less will it meet after-the-war needs when 11,000,000 people in the military personnel, besides millions of war industry workers, will be demobilized. There'll be upsets or dislocations, he declared, in fitting all these people back into peacetime pursuits—upsets that may lead to a bigger crime wave than came after World War I, unless ways are mapped out to prevent it.

For example, said Mr. Kenny, the man who is making $100 a week today in a war plant may find he has to accustom himself again to $25 a week. Some such men may become discouraged and resentful, and resort to delinquency or crime, unless something is done to prevent it.

"The juveniles happen to be the first to be dislocated by the war," Mr. Kenny pointed out, "for juvenile delinquency is a by-product of disrupted or broken home life and lack of parental control. After the war much more will need to be done than we are doing now to prevent adult delinquency or crime."

Cartoon in the News

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Support Gets Weaker and Weaker

U. S. Lifts Wool Restrictions; Fruits and Vegetables Released

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday lifted restrictions on the use of wool in the production of clothing, draperies, and upholstery fabrics.

Only exceptions are: the use of finer grades of alpaca is banned except for military purposes, and only carpet wool and mohair are permitted for the manufacture of floor coverings.

Restrictions on the consumption of wool had been in effect since a month after Pearl Harbor. The initial order cut civilian fabric production more than 50 per cent in many instances.

With today's order, WPB revoked an order which gave special assistance to wool producers in procuring rayon staple fiber. Rayon is now scarce in contrast to present adequate supplies of wool.

The War Food Administration announced today it will release soon for civilian use part of the supplies of canned pineapple, asparagus, corn, pumpkin, spinach, and figs owned and held by canners but set aside for Government purchase.

"Known quantities of these canned foods that will reach grocers' shelves are 540,000 cases of pineapples and 77,000 cases of figs," WFA said.

"It is not possible to estimate at present exact quantities of the various vegetables, but it is thought that they will be susbstantial."

WFA said the released canned goods will reach retail markets within a few weeks, about the time fresh fruits and vegetables are in lowest supply.

Global-War Heroes Get Decorations At Louisiana Air Base

ALEXANDRIA, La., No. 20 (AP)—Decorations for outstanding performance in aerial combat all over the world were presented to 24 officers and enlisted men at Alexandria Army Air Base by Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, Commanding General of the 46th AAF Bombardment Wing.

A total of 30 medals were awarded to men representing seventeen States.

A double award of the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal went to First Lieut. Harry Burnett, Jr., Staunton, Va.

One pilot, First Lieut. Leo J. Miller of Cleveland, Ohio, was awarded the Air Medal for "numerous missions" against the Japanese in the Aleutians, the flights being carried out "in spite of unfavorable weather and unusually strong enemy defenses."

Six ground crewmen were awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct at Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, from Dec. 13, 1942, to Jan. 20, 1943, maintaining the airplanes of two bombardment groups.

Those decorated, besides Lieutenants Burnett and Miller, included:

Distinguished Flying Cross: Technical Sergeant Leslie D. Willard, Bridgeport, Ill.

Air Medal: Private Ralph M. Mills, Lebanon, Pa. First Lieut Arthur F. Sherman, Lawrence, Mass.

Legion of Merit: Master Sergeant Everett K. Bloomfield, Elm Grove, W. Va., instrument chief; Technical Sergeant James P. McGloin, Chicago, welder; Master Sergeant Arthur C. Robinson, East Bethany, N. Y., mechanic; Technical Sergeant Woodrow E. O'Brien, Mooresville, Ind., crew chief, and Private William H. Davey, Providence, R. I., mechanic.

Fined in Liquor Case

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP)—William H. Kilbourne of Akron, Ohio, was convicted in District Court today of transporting alcoholic liquor without a permit and was fined $50. State Police discovered the liquor on Mr. Kilbourne's truck when it was stopped in Swansea.

New Child-Education Methods Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—A three-year research project in childhood and youth education, which will mean a re-shaping of elementary and secondary education to meet rapidly moving social change, has just been launched by a group of nationally prominent educators meeting at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Announcement of the project was made by Dean William F. Russell of the College, after a two-day conference of the American Youth Commission, and the staffs of the College and the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation.

The criticism that "schools have been too remote from rapidly moving social changes and that educational programs tend to get out of gear with current conditions," was made by Dr. Hollis L. Caswell, Director of the Institute, while admission that the schools have not met the need for an effectual understanding of race relations, of consumer knowledge, of the processes of production, of foreign culture and other information closely related to living came from speakers attending the conference.

Bearing on Postwar Attitude

It was suggested that the lack of this kind of education has been apparent in race disturbances, juvenile delinquency, the large numbers of high school students who prefer a job to continuing in their classrooms and in a fear that the sense of "not belonging" found among youth before the war may reappear as a postwar manifestation unless something is done now.

Those carrying on the research project are divided into five units, three of which will undertake a year's study of children with respect to their physical, mental and social needs and what schools are offering at their various levels. Following the year's research, the other two committees will apply the findings on a nationwide basis to public, private and rural schools as far as teachers throughout the country co-operate.

Among the members of the American Youth Commission who attended the meetings were John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Will W. Alexander, Director of the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin; Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Framingham (Mass.) Reformatory for Women; George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education; Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University; Floyd W. Reeves, Director of Studies for the Youth Commission; Chester H. Rowell of the San Francisco (Calif.) Chronicle; Henry C. Taylor, Director of the Farm Foundation, and Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College.

Big Job Lies Ahead

The work of the Committees will involve the correlation of school with family, the community, public and private and social institutions. Needs of pre-school children and those of the often-overlooked young adults will be taken into consideration.

"It will be necessary in many cases to revive old teaching materials and to prepare new," Dean Russell said. "Teachers in many varying school situations will be invited to aid these committees in putting their recommendations to the acid test of actual school usage. The idea is to re-tool American education through a series of 'pilot-tests.'"

The five committees undertaking the research are headed by Professors George S. Counts, Florence B. Stratemeyer, Hamden L. Korkner, Arthur T. Jersild and Irving Lorge, all of Teachers College.

Christmas Trees Get No Extra Gas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The nation's Christmas tree growers, including that eminent arborist, Franklin D. Roosevelt, are confronted with transportation restrictions.

The Office of Defense Transportation instructed its motor transport district offices to deny truck operators extra gasoline for hauling Christmas trees.

Natalie Hopf

PERSONALIZED STYLES

Smart Keep-You-Warm Dresses of Forstmann's 100% wools, and colorful new rayon crepes—from $25.

19 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON

A helpful guide to quality in rationed and non-rationed goods is available to you in the advertising that appears in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Charlestown FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

Safe — Proven — Friendly

THOMPSON SQUARE STATION BOSTON, MASS.

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It's safe, economical, and makes the Bank as convenient to you as your Post Office. Write for free booklet and forms to Dept. M.

LADIES' WATCHES

We have received a limited number of fine imported Swiss watches in modern designs. Now is a good time to make a selection for Christmas.

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387 WASHINGTON ST. OPP. FRANKLIN ST. 2nd Floor BOSTON

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MANUFACTURED BY LANCE, INC. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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TOASTCHEE
MADE OF PEANUTS, FLOUR, SHORTENING, SALT, CHEESE, LEAVENING, MALT, SYRUP, SPICES, CERTIFIED COLOR
NET WT. 1½ OZS.

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Chandler's BOSTON

Budget Shop Second Floor

"QUEENSLAND" NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN BUCK CONEY IN BEAUTIFUL COATS

Only at Chandler's in Boston . . these wonderfully luxurious looking coats! Sleek, deeply furred, prime peltries dyed in Beaver or Seal tones come in fitted or straight line coats! How marvelously warm they are for New England winters!

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THINKING OF HOME...

Here, beneath these alien stars, in this foreign place,
Thinking of home, I see my mother's face.

Clear as in a picture I recall
Just how, a year ago, I leaned against the kitchen wall,
Talking, while she basted the turkey brown . . .

And even now, so real I almost answer "coming,"
I hear her quick heels clicking down the hall,
And the sound of her voice calling us all to dinner.

Thinking of home,
I hear my father singing beside me in the village choir,
His deep bass ringing, like the slow-swinging tolling
Of a solemn bell.

Where my father was, there was no lack of anything.
Always, about our house, an autumn plenty, a harvest peace
As though, despite each winter's ice and snow,
The increase gathered in our barns and bins
Would never cease.

Thinking of home,
I remember how, Thanksgiving eve,
When we put out the fire and went to bed,
Frost and rain conspired to work all night;
And in the morning greeted our sleepy eyes
With the glitter and surprise
Of a world comprised of sun and ice.

Thinking of home, I think of her,
The warmth of her lips on mine;
And I remember, in that November, we walked together
Down endless avenues of light!

Thinking of home, of America,
These things are home to me . . .
The right of a man to a job, and his right to be his own boss.
The right of a man to think, and his right to speak his thoughts.
The right of a man to worship, and his right to love and hope.
The right of a man to a future, and his right to a just reward.

Home . . .
To us out here, these things are home.
We want to find them there, unchanged,
When we come back.

That's what we're fighting for.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hazard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Voice of the Turtle," comedy by John Van Druten. Starring Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent. 8:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 2.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:20.

Shubert—"Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 2.

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"Macbeth," presented by the Boston Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Don Cossacks. Serge Jaroff, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Don Cossacks. Serge Jaroff, conductor. 3:30.

GENERAL TIRE presents

"THANKS TO AMERICA"

featuring

• General Tire Grand Orchestra, Bobby Norris, conducting; • General Tire Chorus and Trio, Ted Cole • William L. Stidger, Guest Artists — WELLESLEY COLLEGE Verse Speaking Choir

Sun., Nov. 21, 4-4:30 P.M.
New England Mutual Hall over WNAC and the YANKEE NETWORK

Films in Boston

Bijou—"The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. "Above Suspicion." Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Esquire—"My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death." Basil Rathbone. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Exeter—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 2:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold, Greer Garson. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Sleepy Lagoon." Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Claudia." Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:08, 9:55. "Victory Through Air Power." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Coney Island." Betty Grable. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "Madam Spy." Constance Bennett. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Majestic—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur. 12:42, 5:04, 9:26. "When You're in Love." Grace Moore, Cary Grant. 10:36 a. m., 2:58, 7:20.

Metropolitan—"Thank Your Lucky Stars." Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:10. "Murder on the Waterfront." John Loder. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Prairie Chickens." Jimmy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Normandie—"Always a Bridesmaid." Andrews Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Phantom of the Opera." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:15, 9:40.

Old South Theater—"Under Cover," review; 30 minutes of latest news, "Unusual Occupations," "Ode to Victory," "Kate Smith Specialties," cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"I Dood It." Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:55, 10:15. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case." Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:35.

Paramount—"In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepy Lagoon." Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Holy Matrimony." Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Scollay—"Let's Face It." Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Passport to Suez." 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Children of Mars." "Mormon Trails," "All Sails Set," "Showland Sentinels," "Shot in the Escape," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"I Dood It." Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case." Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:20, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time—Portugal," "Spaniel Champions," "Pitching Horseshoes," Nazi Leaders," "Hollywood Snapshots," "The Blue Danube," "Donald Duck," "Moscow Conference," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Tremont—"Girl, Guy, and a Gob." 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Golden Boy." Barbara Stanwyck. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Uptown—"Spitfire." Leslie Howard. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Honeymoon Lodge." David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Let's Face It." Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Passport to Suez." Warren William. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:35-11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Zadel Skolovsky, pianist. 2.

Allston: "Stormy Weather." Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. "Assignment in Berlin." George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Alaska Highway." Richard Arlen.

Regent: "My Friend Flicka." Roddy McDowell. "Ghost and the Guest," James Dunn, Florence Rice.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Best Foot Forward." Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Destination Unknown." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore.

Coolidge Corner: "Phantom of the Opera." Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains, Susan Peters. "Prairie Chickens."

Cleveland Circle: "Mr. Lucky." Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainer. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Oklahoma Kid." James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Falcon in Danger." Tom Conway. Continuous 2-11.

University: "This is the Army." Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:35, 5:50, 9:05. March of Time's "Europe's Crossroads." 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Phantom of the Opera." Nelson Eddy, Susan Peters. "Isle of Forgotten Sins." John Carridine.

Codman Square: "Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. Continuous from 1.

Franklin: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. Continuous from 1:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky." Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3:11, 6:10, 9:06. "Gals, Inc." Leon Errol. 2:08, 5:02, 7:58.

Park: "Assignment in Brittany." Pierre Aumont, "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "His Girl Friday." Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. "Adam Had Four Sons." 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "Shanty Town." Mary Lee, John Archer. "Man from Rio Grande," Don Red Barry. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2:30, 8:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 2:20, 6:27, 9:35. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 2:05, 5:10, 8:17.

Mystic: "Banjo on My Knee," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Oklahoma Kid." James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:23, 6:21, 9:19. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2:12, 5:10, 8:08.

Orpheum: "The Avenging Rider." Tim Holt. 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. "Destroyer." Edward G. Robinson, Marguerite Chapman. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

Strand: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Dennis O'Keefe, Martha Scott. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. Continuous, 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Frontier Badman," Robert Paige, Diana Barrymore. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes.

NATICK—Colonial: "Salute to Marines," Wallace Beery. "Always a Bridesmaid," The Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wintertime," Jack Oakie, Sonja Henie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard. "The Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair, Jean Gillie. 2, 8.

Strand: "Phantom of the Opera." Nelson Eddy, S. Foster. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers. 2:09, 7:54. "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. Continuous 2-11.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, John Litel.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Du-Barry was a Lady." Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Behind Prison Walls." Alan Baxter.

Coolidge: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche, Charles Coburn. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Cowboy from Manhattan," Frances Langford, Leon Errol.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard.

A Thanksgiving Invitation to The Men and Women of The U. S. Armed Forces

A most cordial invitation is extended by JOSEPH F. TIMILTY, Police Commissioner in behalf of The Boston Police Department

Those members of the Armed Forces (men and women) who cannot get home for Thanksgiving and are unable to make other suitable arrangements to be served dinner on Thanksgiving Day are invited to be the guests of Commissioner Timilty and the members of the Boston Police Department.

Those who desire to accept Police Commissioner Timilty's invitation will kindly forward their names and addresses to the Commissioner's office, 154 Berkeley Street, Boston, before noon on Wednesday, November 24, so that reservations may be made.

Police Department
City of Boston

Joseph F. Timilty,
Commissioner

Bay Staters Aid Foster Parents

For the support of children of the United Nations in Britain, 54 residents of Massachusetts have contributed to the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, it was announced today at plan headquarters, 55 West Forty-second Street, New York.

Forty-one projects in Britain are operated by the plan, at which Polish, French, Czech, Dutch, Belgian, Austrian, British, Spanish, Danish, and German children are getting food, shelter, and education.

Dinner to Rabbi Shubow

A testimonial dinner will be given in honor of Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow of Temple Bnai Moshe, President, New England Division, American Jewish Congress, and spiritual leader of Temple Bnai Moshe, tomorrow evening at the Hotel Statler. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress and World Jewish Congress, will be the principal speaker.

Long's

Place Setting (dinner plate, dessert or salad plate, bread and butter plate, cup and saucer) $10.50

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00 **Theater of Today:**	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Circle C Band
12:15 **Jane Darwell**	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Circle C Band
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Talk; Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Lieber's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Dick Powell; Mar-	"Swing Shift Frolic"	**'That They Might Live';**	Henry Jerome's Orch	Italian Melodies
1:15 tha Tilton; drama	"Swing Shift Frolic"	**Red Cross dramatizat'n**	**'Europe's Children'**; talks	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Musical Variety	Treasury Star Parade	"The Baxters"; sketch	**Youth Forum: Mayor La**	Parade of Bands
1:45 News service	Fishermen's Prgm.; News	News service	**Guardia; J. E. Hoover**	Parade of Bands
2:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Norman Cloutier's music	Roy Shield & Co.	Sports program	Mystery Melody Contest
2:15 David Cheskin's Or.	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody Contest
2:30 News; Quartet	football game	University football game	Band Parade	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Notre Dame - Iowa	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	News service
3:00 Pre-Flight football	football game	University football game	football game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 game	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Notre Dame - Iowa	football game	University football game	football game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Pre-Flight football	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 game	football game	University football game	football game	Johnny Long's Orch
4:15 Notre Dame - Iowa	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	Eddy Duchin's Orch
4:30 Pre-Flight football	football game	Week-End Function	football game	The Inn Spots
4:45 Notre Dame - Iowa	Michigan-Ohio State	Week-End Function	Dartmouth - Princeton	Glenn Miller's Orch
5:00 Pre-Flight football	Saturday Afternoon Re-	Week-End Function	football game	Charlie Spivak's Orch
5:15 game	view: Horace Heidt's	Week-End Function	Dartmouth-Princeton	Sam Donahue's Orch
5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr.	Music	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orch
5:45 'Mother & Dad': dr	Sat. Afternoon Review	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00 "Page One": news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15 Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 World Today: news	**Leon Henderson**	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind	**"What's New?"; Variety;**	**"For This We Fight";**	Weekly Visit American	'Revival Echoes'; spkr
7:15 the Gun: drama	**drama; orch.; Claudio**	**"Security for Everyone"**	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Thanks	**Arrau; Rudy Vallee;**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Keys to Pleasure
7:45 to the Yanks'	**Spike Jones; Pinky Lee**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang: news	'Lest We Forget': drama
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15 riety Show: guest	**Gilbert & Sullivan's**	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum":	**"The Gondoliers"; Jo-**	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:45 Mystery dr.; news	**sef Stopak, conductor**	Ralph Edwards, cond	dramatic series	Jan Peerce, songs
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	**Gilbert & Sullivan**	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	**Classical Album: Enesco:**
9:15 Mark Warnow's	**Sammy Eisen's Orch**	comedy; songs; orch	Claire; Hugh Thomp-	**Rumanian Rhapsodies**
9:30 Or.; Frank Sinatra	**Hal McIntyre's Orch**	"Can You Top This?";	son; Bruce Foote: 'Rose	**One and Two**
9:45 "Saturday Night	**Dance orchestra; Sports**	comedy quiz	Marie'; orch; chor; spkr	**Classical Album:** Olym-
10:00 Serenade"; music.	**John Gunther, news**	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	pies-Coast Guard hock'y
10:15 **Correction, Please:**	**Army Service Forces**	Woody Herman, crnd	Saturday Night Bond-	Olympics-Coast Guard
10:30 **J. McWilliams, mc.**	**Presents: Drama: or...**	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 **Lord Halifax; talk**	**"The Little Show"**	billy show; W. Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Shep Field's Orch
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Orch
11:15 Jam; Rideout	"South of the Border"	Weather; 'Off the Record'	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Spike Jones's Orch
11:30 "Hashgun Casey";	"Fisherman's program	**'I Sustain the Wings'**	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	**Capt. Glenn, Miller, con.**	Justin Stone's Orch.	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00 News; organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	**World News Roundup**	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 **Vera Brodsky, piano**	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 **Vera Brodsky, piano**	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45 Religious program.	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: Music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: Music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 **People's Platform**	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
10:45 **People's Platform**	Services; speaker	Words and Music	The Hollidays, vocalists	**Services from The Mother**
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	**Church, The First**
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	**Church of Christ, Sci-**
11:30 **Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	**entist, in Boston, Mas-**
11:45 **ing; guest speakers**	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	**sachusetts**
12:00 News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.,	**Reviewing Stand: Radio**	News report
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	**H. Leopold Spitalny, con**	**in the New World"**	Gladys Swarthout, songs
12:30 **Trans-Atlantic Call:**	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45 **"People to People"**	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Camp Wheeler Program	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30 **Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	U. S. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	**"Subsidies and Prices"**	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	**Today's Men & Women**
2:30 World news	Religious program	**John Charles Thomas;**	Religious program	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45 World News; Songs	Newscast	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Religious program	**gram: talk; music**
3:00 **N. Y. Philharmonic-**	Those Good Old Days	**Rear Adm. F. S. Law**	Treasury Star Parade	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 **Symphony; Artur**	"D'Artega Presents"	World News Parade	Fighting Heroes U. S. N.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **Rodzinski, cond.;**	"Hot Copy"; drama	**'The Army Hour'; choir;**	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45 **Eugene Istomin,**	"Hot Copy"; drama	**speakers; band; drama**	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00 **piano soloist**	Concert Hall	**Pickups from training**	'Thanks to America'; or.,	Religious program
4:15 **N. Y. Philharmonic**	Concert Hall	**centers through't world**	choir; trio; solos; talk	Religious program
4:30 **Andre Kostelanetz;**	Pan Americana	Capt. Jim Healy	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45 **Risé Stevens; othrs**	Pan Americana	Capt. Jim Healy	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00 **Family Hour: Gladys**	John Vandercook; John	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	Fireside Party: Drama;	Religious program
5:15 **Swarthout; Deems**	Gunther, news analysis.	**Arturo Toscanini, cond.**	Orch.; Griff Williams' Or.	Religious program
5:30 **Taylor; chorus; or.**	Musical Steelmakers	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	"The Shadow" mystery	Religious program
5:45 "Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	**Arturo Toscanini, cond**	dramatization	Religious program
6:00 **Theater: B. Grable;**	News; String Ensemble	Religious program	First Nighter: B. Luddy;	Tremont Temple Twilight
6:15 **"A Little Journey"**	String Ensemble: guest	Religious program	"We Also Serve"	Services; speaker
6:30 **America in the Air.**	speaker; String En-	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45 **America in the Air.**	semble; Narration	dr. with Harold Peary	'Little Show': drama	Religious drama
7:00 **William Shirer**	News commentator	**Jack Benny Show: Mary**	Old - Fashioned Revival	**Classical Album**
7:15 "Songs by Sinatra"	**Dorothy Thompson**	**Livingstone; Rochester**	Hour; speaker	**Classical Album**
7:30 **We, the People"; Jo-**	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	**Bandwagon; Joe Reich-**	Old - Fashioned Revival	**Classical Album**
7:45 **interviews; orch.**	m. c.; Eddie Cantor, gst	man's Or.; guest; News	Hour; speaker	**Classical Album**
8:00 Jerry Lester Show	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Jerry Lester Show	That's a Good One: com.	Carthy; Hedy Lamarr	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	**Mack Harrell; Dorothy**	"One Man's Family"	News service	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; news	**Kirsten; chorus; orch.**	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter: news	Services
9:00 **Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	**Cleveland Symphony Or.**	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 **gest: drama; music**	**Chamber Music Society**	Round; orch.; songs	**Erich Leinsdorf, cond.**	Hour; speakers
9:30 **Jas. Melton & Co.;**	**of Lower Basin Street.**	American Album of Fa-	**Cleveland Symphony Or.**	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45 **Licia Albanese**	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	**Erich Leinsdorf, cond.**	Hour; speakers
10:00 "Take It or Leave	**Gertrude Lawrence; Ro-**	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 It"; quiz program	**land Young; dr.; music**	Or.; chorus; soloists	United Church Canvass	Irish Melodies
10:30 "Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Pan Americana
10:45 Thin Man"; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	Justin Stone's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30 Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	**Pacific Story: Drama:**	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orch.	**"Australia"**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade" sketch	New England Cupboard	Charlie Barnet's Orch
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith: talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking: news	"The Little Show"	News Commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 'Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Music
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Prgrm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup,	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 'Perry Mason'; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	Sports comments	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	WHDH String Quintet	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	WHDH String Quintet	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Home Front Mati-	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Cab Calloway's Orch
4:15 nee; guests; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Navy	**Coast Guard Sparmobile:**
4:45 Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Musical Program	**band; tenor**
5:00 Five O' Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Musical Roundup	Harry James's Orchestra
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:46 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45 News! 6:55 **J. Harsch**	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Cont: Gene Raymond, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	**Cavalcade of America:**	"Sizing Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**"Soldiers of the Soil"**	**Fulton Ourler Reports.**	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	The Play Shop Theater
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	**Howard Barlow, cond.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Play Shop Theater
9

City Federation Members See Long War Duties Ahead

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Boston City Federation of Organizations are being warned these days by their Community Cervice Chairman, Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, that their efforts in behalf of servicemen and women will be needed for a long time to come. Mrs. Scanlon and her committee are working for a mobilization of women that will carry over into the immediate postwar period and be as ready to serve the returning veterans as the departing forces.

The program for yesterday's meeting of the Boston City Federation was arranged by her with a view to giving members a picture of their job during the months, perhaps years, after the fighting stops. Besides Mayor Tobin and Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould, speakers from the Army, Navy, and United Service Organizations stressed the importance of the role citizens such as the members of the Federation will have to play in getting returning servicemen and women reabsorbed into the community.

H. D. Hodgkinson, head of the U. S. O. in Boston, told the women their work had just begun. There's a tough job ahead, he said, and many of our boys at the front don't believe that those at home know how serious the war is.

The speakers paid tribute to the City Federation for the major part it took in organizing the Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee, which is now the U. S. O. Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Promising that the Federation would not relax its efforts until complete victory is achieved, Mrs. Scanlon urged the need of planning now for the comfort and welfare of demobilized members of the armed forces.

Sunday Programs

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—A thanksgiving tea in honor of Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Horace T. Cahill, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, and Mrs. Rudolph F. King will be held at 3 o'clock. Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, director of the new regional headquarters of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will speak on "Democracy's Biggest Battle." Emanuel Mansfield, Negro tenor, will sing.

Brighthelmstone Club—Guests will be entertained at a Candlelight Tea. The Literature and Drama Department, of which Mrs. Emma F. Bradley is Chairman, will present "The Quest of the Holy Grail" under the direction of Mrs. Henry Williams Inman at 3:30. Members of the executive board will be hostesses.

Monday Programs

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—An executive board meeting at the Claflin School, Newtonville, 10:15 a. m., will be followed by a talk by Dr. Homer Anderson, recently elected Superintendent of the Newton Public Schools.

Winchester Fortnightly—Luther W. Faulkner, supervisor of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Heritage We Guard," at Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m. He will be introduced by Mrs. Henry K. Fitts, Conservation Chairman of the Club.

Newton League of Women Voters—"Freedom From Want, the Citizen's Responsibility" will be the subject of a talk by Rollo A. Barnes, Director of Aid and Relief of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. James Reynolds of the Newton Public Welfare Department will conduct a question period. The meeting will be at the home of Mrs. A. H. Shannon, 75 Homer Street, Newton Centre, 2 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—Musicale and reception to new members, Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Albert Lind has arranged the musical program.

Boston Ruskin Club—the public is invited to see motion pictures of South American young people at the Boston Public Library lecture hall at 3 p. m.

Massachusetts Daughters of Colonial Wars—Mrs. Albion M. Boothby, National President, will be guest of honor at a meeting at the Hotel Vendome. Josephine Durrell will display how to do finger painting.

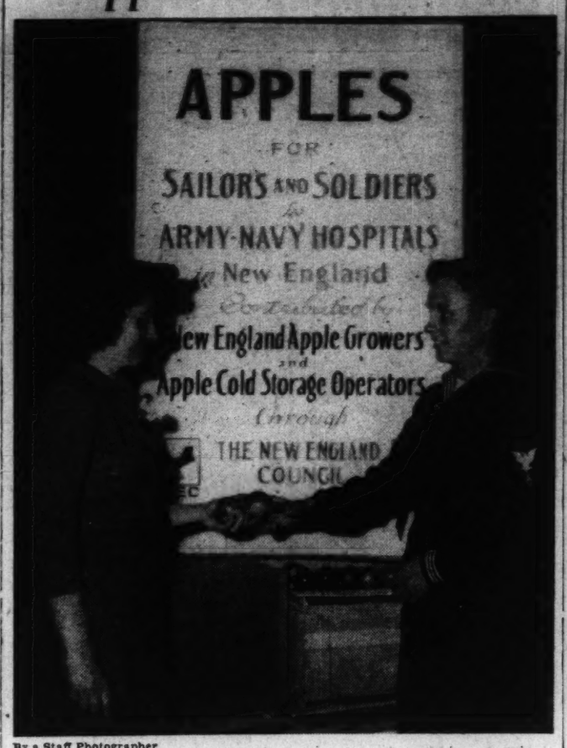
Dairy Interests Ask 2-Cent Rise In Retail Milk

Warning of approaching drastic shortages in dairy products for New England, agricultural and cooperative farm representatives last night called for a two-cent-a-quart increase in prices to consumers.

The group which went on record as opposed to Government subsidies, declared that failure to provide adequate prices threatened a far more serious dairy shortage "than anything we have yet experienced."

At a meeting held in the Hotel Manger under sponsorship of E. H. Jones, Agricultural Commissioner of Vermont, resolutions were adopted calling for an immediate increase of at least 83 cents a hundredweight to farmers for fluid milk, for New England governors to use every means in their power to obtain an increase in consumer prices, and that the ceiling price on corn on the Chicago basis be raised to a level equivalent to the feeding value of corn for hog production in order to restore a normal flow of corn into New England.

Apples for Servicemen



By a Staff Photographer

Growers and Storage Men Donate 5,000 'Macs'

Under the sponsorship of the New England Council, which held its Second New England War Conference at the Hotel Statler yesterday, New England apple growers and cold-storage operators contributed 56 crates—more than 5,000 McIntosh apples—for soldiers and sailors in Army and Navy hospitals. Shown, right, receiving apples from Miss Terry Senigo, of Auburndale, N. E. staff, is Douglas Richter, Specialist A, Second Class, United States Navy, of Medford, Mass.

Trial of Another Ocean Tug Made From East Boston Yard

Log of the Port of Boston

Built in Boston—on the site of the historic Donald McKay shipyards where clipper ships were constructed that made maritime history—another ocean-going tug has been completed and is scheduled for a trial trip today.

It is the Gay Head—one of a group of such vessels built for the United States Maritime Commission at the General Ship & Engine Works on Border Street, East Boston—which is expected to be put into active service within two or three weeks.

Another tug, Boon Island, was given a trial trip on Oct. 18 and is now in service. Still another, the Bodie Island, was launched Oct. 16 and is now being finished, in preparation for a trial trip. On Nov. 27 two more such tugs will be launched at a double ceremony at this same yard which is under management of Carl G. Hedblom and Byron C. Hedblom. These two vessels are to be named the Great Isaac and the Tybee.

Schoolship Alumni

Members of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Alumni will meet at the Boston Yacht Club Nov. 27 for their annual dinner meeting and election of officers. Edward Scanlon is scheduled for re-election as President and F. Palmer Harrington as Secretary.

Boston shipping men welcomed Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the board of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, and recently elected Mayor of San Francisco, when he visited Boston this week. He conferred with John N. Levins, District Manager of the American Hawaiian Company, and others.

Seamen's Mail Speeded

To speed the movement and handling of mail for American merchant seamen who are filling a vital war need by keeping the ships sailing, security regulations are being relaxed, Boston shipping men were informed from Washington this week. Under the new regulations a seaman in a foreign port may notify those at home of the name of the ship he is assigned to, if the letter is one that is enclosed in an envelope. Seamen are urged to transmit such information before sailing from their home port if possible, however. Letters addressed to seamen must now include the name of the ship, and in the lower left hand corner the name of the steamship line.

Ship Building Cheaper

In World War I the famous Hog Island ships cost $210 a ton, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. The modern Liberty Ships are being built at an average cost of $160 a ton, despite the fact that base pay for shipyard workers is now $1.20 an hour, compared with 80 cents an hour when Hog Island ships were being built a quarter century ago.

SPAR Anniversary

With 350 Spars—Coast Guard Women's Reserve—on duty in the First Naval District, the first anniversary of the founding of that branch of service is to be celebrated Nov. 23. The Boston district has more Spars than any other district in the country, according to Coast Guard officials. A recruiting drive is scheduled to be conducted in Boston next week. There are now about 5,400 women reservists on active duty at Coast Guard shore units throughout the country and more are wanted to release additional Coast Guard men for overseas combat duty.

Warning to Fishermen

Once again the Coast Guard warns fishermen to handle carefully any spherical or cylindrical objects with flat or rounded ends that may be picked up in nets or drags. Any such objects found should be taken to the nearest Coast Guard or naval station. If any object is seen floating on the surface, keep clear of it and report it by radio or upon reaching port, the warning advises.

Leon Stone

Calhoun to Open Noble Lectures

Delivering the William Belden Noble Lectures at Harvard University this season, Prof. Robert Lowry Calhoun of Yale University will open the series Nov. 22 at 8 p. m. in the Appleton Chapel of the Memorial Church in Harvard Yard.

Given on four successive Monday evenings, the public series is on "The Christian Conception of God."

Active World Markets Held Postwar Need

Healthy world markets strengthened by international co-operation and goodwill were held to be a requisite to the future of this country's foreign trade by Dr. Amos E. Taylor, recently appointed Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in addressing the New England Export Club at Boston last evening.

Stressing the interdependence of all nations upon each other, Dr. Taylor pointed out that "the exported product of one country is the imported commodity of another. It is essential that economic health prevail at each end of the transaction."

If we have healthy world markets, said Dr. Taylor, "goods and services will move and this country will have no difficulty in contributing to the total movements according to its capacity to maintain a high level of output and national income."

Speaking at Schrafft's Restaurant on West Street, Dr. Taylor visualized potential new high peacetime levels for both exports and imports, and urged early modification or removal of restrictions on reported export and import statistics, pledging the Department of Commerce to make every effort consistent with national security to "effect an early amelioration of the existing situation."

Production and buying power are opposite sides of the same disc, Dr. Taylor told the Export Club members. "A high level of output and national income in this country is fundamental to a large inflow and outflow of goods in our foreign trade," he said.

Importance of taking this basic fact into account has seldom if ever been so important as it is today, declared Dr. Taylor. "The problem of reconversion to peacetime production after the war will be tremendous," he said. "To what extent the problem may be eased by a termination of the war in Europe some months ahead of that in the Far East, it is difficult to say. At any rate, not all the elements essential to a healthy foreign trade will be at once present once hostilities have ceased."

How to Get Coal for Homes Told by Tobin

Plans for setting up local service bureaus in various parts of Boston to take care of the needs of householders with empty coal bins were disclosed by Mayor Tobin today.

Under the Mayor's proposal, householders in need may apply for coal simply by filling out applications designed by the Solid Fuel Administration which has approved the Mayor's plan. If, after investigation, it is determined that the householder is in genuine need of coal, his application will be sent to a central office for immediate attention.

The central office assumes the responsibility for locating the dealer who can deliver the coal promptly in order to avoid suffering.

A plan has also been developed to take care of the customer who must buy coal in small quantities and might ordinarily be ignored by the distributor. Joseph F. White of the White Fuel Company has been drafted to advise the Office of Defense Transportation on the best means for perfecting this plan. It entails the organization of dealers handling small deliveries.

The Mayor's plans are intended to avoid a repetition of such serious conditions as last winter's range-oil scarcity, due in some measure to lack of organization of distributing agencies.

Your Fall Permanent

Look trim and tidy in your new fall hat, with one of our expert permanents. Smart new hair styles.

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FINE QUALITY DIAMONDS

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Something to be thankful for

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Don't buy shoes unless you need them. If you do, buy Walk-Over quality. Black or Brown Calf Walled-toe Pump. $8.95

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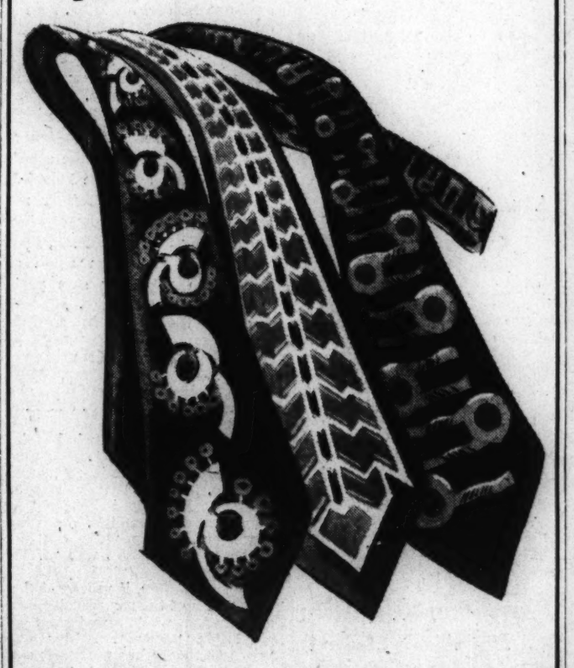

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NEW, EXCLUSIVE, DISTINCTIVE PATTERNS IN MEN'S FINE NECKTIES

$2.50

They're certainly "finds" for Christmas gifts, they're the kind of ties a man would choose for himself. Unusual patterns and colorings, but not a bizarre or "loud" tie in this outstanding group. Lustrous rayon that ties up beautifully. $2.50.

Write Filene's, or call HUBbard 4250 during store hours.
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Jewelers
Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.
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"I SAVE GAS BY COOKING MORE ONE-BURNER MEALS."

By cooking more one-burner meals on your gas range, you'll find *you* can easily save Gas. That's a practical way to give patriotic backing to the government's Voluntary Conservation Program to conserve fuel, manpower, materials, and equipment. Also by conserving hot water—and by careful use of silent Gas refrigeration and effortless Gas house heating and kitchen heating—you can daily save more of this vital wartime fuel. This saving helps us provide round-the-clock modern Gas service to hundreds of war industries—as well as to you and your neighbors. Let's all work together to save Gas!

GAS IS A *Vital Fuel*— SAVE IT NOW!

"I SAVE ALL THE GAS I CAN ON OUR COFFEE URN."

Take a tip from the counter man when preparing the morning coffee on your Gas range. Modern restaurants are regularly conserving Gas by keeping the flame—with its "finger-touch control"—turned down to just the degree of heat needed.

"I KNOW GAS IS VITAL TO BUILDING PLANES—I'M SAVING IT."

The unequaled speed and intensity of Gas are of great importance in heat-treating metals in airplane factories. This precision fuel is in constant demand, too, in hundreds of other war plants. Alert war workers continue to do a praiseworthy job in conserving Gas, the vital wartime fuel.

BUY A WAR BOND TODAY!

BOSTON GAS

HERE IS HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. *Don't use gas range oven for heating the kitchen.* Cook more one-dish meals on top burner.
2. Never leave refrigerator door open. Let cooked foods cool before placing in refrigerator.
3. In heating your home keep temperature at 65° or lower.
4. Don't use running hot water for washing dishes or hands. Repair leaky faucets. Heat no more water than necessary.
5. Winterize your home now by insulating and weather-stripping. It keeps your home warmer in winter but cooler in summer. Install storm windows.

This 4th advertisement is presented by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company *co-operating with the Voluntary Conservation Program sponsored by government agencies and participated in by industries providing coal, petroleum, electricity, natural and manufactured gas, water, communications and transportation.*

RAF Pounds Rhineland Again—Nazis Recapture Zhitomir

Continued from Page 1

largest chemical center at Ludwigshafen.

Leverkusen was hit last on Aug. 22.

The bomber force presumably was considerably smaller than the record fleet of nearly 1,000 which smashed Berlin and Ludwigshafen the night before with a total of 2,500 long tons of explosives, with most of the destruction being hurled on Berlin.

American Fortresses escorted by Thunderbolts attacked targets in Western Germany by daylight Nov. 20 and returned to their bases without loss. Pilots said they did not encounter a single enemy fighter and but little antiaircraft fire. The targets were not named in the United States communiqué and no explanation was given for the omission.

As the raid the night of Nov. 19-20 carried the current Allied air offensive to new heights, Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, Chief of the United States Eighth Air Force's Fighter Command, declared that "now we have only to increase our bombers and supporting fighters proportionately and concentrate against heavy industry for Germany to crumble."

General Kepner said the Allies had defeated the strategy of the German High Command in the air. "We have been outnumbered occasionally," he said, "but we have defeated them every time."

He added that German "rocket" planes were not causing the Allies much worry, characterizing combat with rocket ships as a "holiday" for the American fighters.

Thousands of persons were reported to have been made homeless in Berlin and traffic was said to have been frozen by direct hits on rail yards and stations in the raid the night of Nov. 18-19. All day Nov. 19 the German Radio talked of bombs falling in the suburbs, but that is where a lot of key factories are situated. It was not until late the night of Nov. 19 that Berlin said the fires had been brought under control.

The Germans again sent a few raiders over Southeast England during the night. Bombs were dropped on one place, causing a few casualties.

British Design Ships For Drive on Japan

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 20

Great Britain is directing a gigantic shipbuilding program designed to beat Japan, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of War Production, disclosed yesterday.

He said that during 1943 Britain completed 2,000 ships and added: "We are now devoting a large part of our time to intensive study of specialized forms of equipment and transportation which are necessary to bring the maximum impact to bear on the Japanese."

Russia:

Nazi Counterdrive Retakes Zhitomir

Moscow dispatches said the Russian loss of Zhitomir, the Red Army's westernmost threat to Poland and Rumania, was offset by the dropping of Russian troops from the skies for a new crossing of the Dnieper and the capture of another rail junction 70 miles north of Zhitomir.

Evacuating Zhitomir before a concentrated German counterattack by perhaps 150,000 men, the Russians abandoned a strategic center they had captured only a week ago.

The Germans announced their first sizable victory in Russia since July a few hours after the Russians had admitted their own retreat. A Berlin radiocast said the Nazis captured a large number of Soviet weapons and prisoners.

Meanwhile, Russian air-borne units, aided by guerillas, struck an unexpected blow at the Germans by crossing the Dnieper between Kiev and Dniepropetrovsk and storming up to the town of Cherkasi amid Nazi confusion. Two thousand Germans were reported killed in the assault aimed at flanking the Germans holding out to the south in the Dnieper bend. The action also may take the pressure off the Russians in the Zhitomir area.

Other air-borne troops captured Ovruch, 25 miles north of Korosten, and severed another rail link between Germany's forces in White Russia and the Ukraine. They captured trains and other military equipment, wiped out 1,600 Germans, and took more than 30 towns and hamlets, Moscow said.

The Russians killed a total of 4,600 men on all fronts, the Soviet war bulletin reported.

Two days ago, the Russian communiqué made its first announcement of retreat when it told of abandoning "a few populated places" in the Zhitomir-Korosty-shev area. The Germans were reported to have cut the highway leading east from Zhitomir to Kiev in the Korostyshev area.

The war bulletin Nov. 20, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said only this of the Zhitomir operation:

"By order of the Supreme Command, our troops, as a result of the disadvantageous nature of the positions they held, have evacuated the town of Zhitomir and have taken up positions more advantageous for defense."

The Bucharest correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne reported that Rumanian divisions attached to the German Army in the Crimea had begun evacuation of the Peninsula.

It was hoped to remove at least 50 per cent of the Rumanian troops, comprising seven divisions, who have been garrisoning that section of the Russian Front, the dispatch said.

The correspondent added that one division already had been successfully transported as far as Odessa "despite the surveilliance of the Russian Fleet."

Southern Europe:

British Eighth Army Captures Perano

The British Eighth Army has captured Perano, 13 miles inland from the Adriatic and two miles south of the Sangro River, after hard fighting, Allied Headquarters in North Africa said Nov. 20.

Eighth Army troops also fought successful patrol actions, inflicting casualties on the Germans.

The Fifth Army improved its positions, it was announced, but poor weather continued to curb most air and ground activity.

Allied planes attacked rail and highway transport north of the battle front and near Metkovic in Yugoslavia.

The Fifth Army made slight gains on the American sector near Venafro.

The air communiqué said that road targets and buildings at Lanciano, six miles from the Adriatic, and some 20 miles south of Pescara, were bombed the night of Nov. 18-19.

In the aerial sweeps, two enemy aircraft were destroyed and three Allied planes failed to erturn to their bases.

Far Pacific:

Carriers Add Punch To Raids on Foe's Isles

An American aircraft-carrier task force, moving boldly into waters far to the southwest of Hawaii, has added the punching power of its planes to that of Army bombers in greatly expanding the daily air attacks on Japan's mid-Pacific bases.

The carrier planes on Nov. 18 unleashed the biggest raid yet of the six-day offensive by dropping 90 tons of bombs on Nauru, an important enemy air base 500 miles south of the Gilberts where earlier in the same day carrier aircraft struck at the Betio Island of the Tarawa atoll.

The increasing tempo of the raids, concentrated until Nov. 18 in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, pointed to the conclusion that the aerial phase of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's promised central Pacific offensive is well under way. From it may stem, at any time, land and sea attacks spoken of by the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet in his Armistice Day address.

So far not a single American plane has been lost in any of the spreading attacks which had their inception Nov. 13.

Meanwhile in the Southwest Pacific, Australians have lunged through savagely resisting Japanese in dense, rain-swept jungles to within one mile of commanding plateau positions on the New Guinea flank of New Britain, but the Nipponese air force has pulled itself together on the Solomons flank to hit back at American invaders of Bougainville.

War reports of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on developments at the wings of the Allied offensive told of the Australian drive and also of smashing blows by the American air force in the Solomons sector: but, for the second straight day, they listed damage inflicted by enemy fliers on the Bougainville beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay.

By a Staff Artist

Nazis Retake Zhitomir

Swastika-marked arrow shows how a Nazi counterthrust has forced the Red Army to abandon the rail center of Zhitomir in the Kiev bulge. Black arrows illustrate new Soviet gains which may prove to more than offset the first important success the Germans have scored in Russia in nearly four months. Approximate battle line is shown by black line.

Japan Anticipating Growing Naval Attacks

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 20

The Tokyo Radio quoted Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura today as having warned the Japanese people that "hereafter, America's counter-operations against Japan, with Anglo-American sea power as the root, will be hastened and will steadily swell."

Admiral Nomura was the Japanese Ambassador to the United States at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that Nomura, in an article written for the newspaper Yomiuri, had declared that the United States and Britain had decided to launch counterblows to prevent Japan from developing her captured resources.

Aegean Isles:

Germans Reported Invading Samos

The Ankara Radio said Nov. 20 that the Germans had begun attempts to invade Samos, Greek island north of the Dodecanese and next to the last Aegean stepping-stone known to be in Allied hands.

The reported invasion attempt began after the fall of Leros in the Dodecanese this week to the combined attack of German sea-and-air-borne troops.

Casetlrosso, easternmost of the Dodecanese, is believed still held by the British, but the Germans said Nov. 19 they had taken three other small islands, including Ikaria, Patmos and Lipsos, and were holding a fourth island, Furni.

Southwest Pacific:

More Tools Pledged As Soon as Possible

More equipment is needed by Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific and it will be sent as soon as ships are available, Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief Engineer of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, said Nov. 20 somewhere in New Guinea.

He commented that it looked as though the Japanese were on the run and that if enough equipment and troops could be obtained the United Nations would keep them running.

General Reybold is on an inspection tour through the South and Southwest Pacific with Brig. Gen. R. F. Fowler, in charge of supply in the Corps, and Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, who handles troops and training problems.

China:

U. S. Planes Attack Japanese Positions

American fighter planes, supporting Chinese ground forces, again attacked Japanese positions in the Tungting Lake and Salween River areas Nov. 19 a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters in Chungking, China, announced. All planes returned safely.

The planes swooped on Japanese cavalry crossing the Langho River near Shihsien in Central China, the communiqué said, and about 60 men and 40 horses were killed.

Co-ordinating their blows with attacking Chinese troops, the American airmen attacked the villages of Chunghai and Pingka on the Salween River and started several fires.

A semiofficial dispatch said meanwhile that the Chinese had inflicted about 400 casualties on the Japanese in an engagement leading to the capture of a town near the Yangtze Port of Ichang. The Chinese were said to have been thrusting farther toward Ichang when the Japanese used poison gas, brought up artillery, and forced them to withdraw.

Meantime, trustworthy reports reaching Chungking said heavy Japanese troop movements from Manchukuo and North China were in progress with the Southwest Pacific as the most probable destination of the contingents.

Yugoslavia:

Heavy Nazi Attacks Drive Back Partisans

Yugoslav guerrillas repelled heavy German attacks in various districts of Croatia, but were forced to retreat in central Bosnia after a series of fierce battles in which the Nazis suffered 500 casualties, a communiqué radiocast by the the Yugoslav Liberation Army said Nov. 20.

German marines have landed on the island of Krk, the Yugoslavs said in confirmation of earlier claims, and heavy fighting is in progress. In the vicinity of Senj, on the Croat coast opposite Krk, fierce enemy attacks were repulsed by the Partisan columns of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito). Krk protects the seward lank flank of Fiume. Heavy fighting also was said to be in progress on the Island of Crew.

In Bosnia, the Yugoslavs were forced to fall back in the direction of Tuzla, 90 miles southwest of Belgrade, but they held firm against a strong Nazi thrust toward Gracanica, northwest of Tuzla.

The Yugoslav communiqué said that at least 300 Germans have been killed and several hundred wounded in the fighting between Tuzla and Brcko to the northeast. Eleven enemy tanks were reported destroyed and two others damaged.

Partisans derailed a German train between the towns of Kakanj and Lasva, they said.

Reich's Defensive Power Checks Allied Attacks

Continued from Page 1

rity of their armies which had yet developed in the entire course of the Russian war.

It was a repetition of their earlier recovery at Krivoi Rog where they succeeded in averting one Russian encirclement attempt but only at the cost of having this greater one develop beyond Kiev. If the Russians run true to form they will meet this further frustration by some new threat. Such a move lies within the probable scope of Russian capabilities in view of their demonstrated ability to launch more offensives than the Germans can defend. But this remains to be demonstrated. At the moment the Russians have been stalled in their most ambitious move, just as surely as British and American armies have been stalled in Italy and the Aegean.

Heavy Blows on Berlin

On the air front Anglo-American forces returned to the attack over Germany after the long lull since mid-October, but their return was notable for its caution. They struck first at Norway, then at Ludwigshafen, then again at Norway in relatively safe peripheral attacks. Only on the fourth day did they attempt a deep penetration of Germany itself to strike Berlin, and then it was done by the RAF night-bombers, not by the American day bombers, and the price was the loss of 32 of the heavies.

There have been much heavier losses over Berlin. The last time the RAF attacked it in force was on Aug. 23 when they lost 58 bombers. But night bombing is safer than day bombing. When the American heavies went out the next day their target was "Western Germany."

Taken together, it represented a resumption of the air offensive, but a kind of resumption which recognized the powerful fighter defenses Germany has proved it can send up against deep penetrations. The British-based air forces were feeling their way back cautiously this time, taking no chances on any repetition of the Oct. 14 mauling over Schweinfurt when 60 American heavy bombers were lost in action and perhaps as many more were so badly damaged that the planes can be counted out.

The land and air picture taken together was one to require a healthy respect for German defensive power at this late stage in the war. The obvious implication is that the German armed forces are reaching the crucial stage in their effort to hold off the existing Allied drives in the hope of still being able to throw the channel invasion back when it comes and win a respite out of the shock such a reversal would be to the Allies.

Whether they can stand the strain until the Channel invasion is launched and still have enough reserves to meet it is the great question. They were reported to be guarding those reserves carefully for the occasion. It is the next to the last great battle. But this week they fought it skillfully and came off well. They proved that they are still neither finally beaten nor ready to concede defeat.

Daily Raids in Pacific

Meanwhile, however, there was every indication from the Pacific that the time for a major American advance into the Japanese island shield was fast approaching. Beginning last Saturday heavy land-based bombers flew out from American bases in mid-Pacific, presumably from the Ellice Islands and perhaps from Canton, to pound Japanese holdings in the Marshalls and Gilberts and also Nauru in mid-channel between those groups and the Solomons.

They went out every day through Nov. 18 and on that day they were joined by bombers from an American carrier, or carriers. The news that carrier-based planes were involved put a new complexion on the assault. The carrier planes meant naval surface forces deep up inside the Japanese-dominated island area, because such planes bombed both Tarawa in the central Gilberts and Nauru, 500 miles to the west. To have reached these targets the naval forces must have been somewhere in between, unlss it was done from two different forces approaching from the outside of the area.

This was no longer any hit-and-run type of operation.

A sustained attack of this character for six days bore all the earmarks of the preliminaries for landing attempts. The Gilberts and Marshalls stand across the direct line from Pearl Harbor to the Solomons and Rabaul. Someday sooner or later they undoubtedly must be taken. Whether that time had come or not, it was approaching. Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur were pressing toward Rabaul in the Southwest Pacific. Lord Louis Mountbatten's Burma campaign was under way in a most unspectacular manner—but under way nevertheless. He was driving a road from Northern Assam through the Chindwin hills to connect with the old Burma Road. His advance forces were well inside Burma this week and going ahead, tediously, but steadily. The squeeze on Japan from three sides was developing.

World Affairs Group Organized in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Formation of the Institute of World Affairs, a research organization to inform American public opinion on world affairs, was announced by the New York School for Social Research here today.

The Institute will conduct research and observe developments in fields of international importance and make such material available to the Government, business, labor, and educational groups. It will function as an independent unit of the New School. Its staff will consist of foreign scholars on the faculty of the New School and leading economists from other institutions.

Canadian Provinces Make Decentralization Demands

By Bruce Hutchison

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 20—Canada is witnessing the resurgence of what would be called in the United States the doctrine of States' Rights. The effect of this movement on the future of Canadian politics is certain to be profound.

When the last World War ended the provinces of Canada revolted against wartime centralization of government in Ottawa. They succeeded beyond their expectations, broke down Federal Government wartime economic controls in the courts, won a series of historic decisions in the Privy Council and finally emerged far stronger, constitutionally, than they had ever been before.

In fact, the increased stature of the provinces resulted in such conflicts in authority between them and the Federal Government that the Canadian Constitution, by common admission, has become unworkable in some fields.

This same movement toward decentralization has begun again, now that victory is in sight. The strength of provincial rights asserted itself at the first important conference between the Federal and provincial governments this year. This conference was called in Ottawa recently to secure the approval of the provincial governments for a new national labor code.

Acceptance During War

At once the provinces made it clear that while they would accept in general during the war the provisions of the proposed code—including compulsory collective bargaining all over Canada—they would not for a moment accept any Federal interference in labor problems after the war.

When peace comes, they declared, full control of labor must be returned to them, in accordance with the Constitution. Federal control of labor is admitted for the war, but only as a matter of emergency, under the Federal Government's extraordinary war powers.

More than that, Quebec even resisted Federal intervention into the labor field during the war. It offered to enforce a Federal policy but insisted that the Federal Government should not do it within Quebec.

At this writing the Immediate result of the controversy is not clear and the exact mechanics of the new labor code have not been settled. But the long-term results can be glimpsed and they will be a vital factor in Canadian politics in the postwar period.

Obstacles to Socialists

The Liberal and the Progressive Conservative Parties are quick to see that the provincialism of the provinces, the revolt against centralization, offers great new obstacles to the powerful socialist party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

The C. C. F., as it is called here, proposes a control of the Canadian economy by the Federal Government. Such a control is impossible under the present Constitution of the nation, because many vital functions of government are under the sovereign control of the provinces. If the provinces refuse to accept the central plan of socialism they are in a position to wreck it.

If all the provinces elected C. C. F. governments, of course, they might agree to co-operate in the central plan, but never in modern times have all the provinces elected governments of the same party. There are always objectors to the prevailing trend.

The C. C. F. thus can hardly hope for unanimity among the provinces. To enforce a central plan it would have to wait until it persuaded all the provinces or else it would have to change the Constitution. This has always proved a matter of greatest difficulty.

Recognizing this, leaders of the C. C. F. have just proposed a new plan in a handbook called "Make This Your Canada" which is now selling widely. They suggest that a constituent convention be called to frame a new Constitution under which the socialist program could be enforced.

Clash of Systems

All this shows that any great centralized plan for the reconstruction of Canada runs head-on into the federal system, into the principle of local government, a difficulty which does not arise in a unitary state.

The opponents of the growing C. C. F. are preparing to use this argument in the election campaign which already seems to be in its preliminary stages. Thus to the socialist the Constitution is beginning to appear as a serious obstacle to progress; but to the anti-socialist as a safeguard of the existing society and a barrier to regimentation.

This situation is expected to develop in the next year, for it is not in labor matters alone that the provinces assert their sovereignty. In Ontario the new provincial government has recently demanded full control of agriculture after the war.

In many other fields the sentiment for de-centralization is equally powerful. It is a natural reaction from the complete centralization of the war and the dissatisfaction which orders from Ottawa have caused in many communities.

Food Authority Strongly Against U. S. Subsidy Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20—A warning to the Administration in Washington that "a public which becomes accustomed to having a part of its food cost met by governmental hand-outs when its income is high, may be unwilling or unable to pay its own food bill in the uncertain postwar period" featured an address by Quentin Reynolds, of Springfield, Mass., Chairman of the Food Committee of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives at a food forum here sponsored by the Dairymen's League on Nov. 18. Mr. Reynolds came out strongly against the Roosevelt Administration's food subsidy plan, declaring that the consumer should pay the cost of production and distribution of food.

"The essential food which great bodies of consumers can buy today with cash, their Government can only provide with borrowed money which consumers would later on have to pay in taxes," he said. "The sum required of consumers to meet production and distribution costs is but a fraction of the surplus spending power conceded to exist. Subsidies will not help the needy.

Dean J. E. Carrigan, of the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont, another speaker, declared that the public must be educated to realize the actual threat of a food shortage, adding that avoidance of inflation "seems more important to a well-fed people than does a threatening food shortage."

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House Exerts Pressure For A Food Czar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—New pressure for appointment of a food czar, with control over prices as well as production, was exerted today as the House weighed the pros and cons of a measure outlawing consumer subsidies.

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio, Chairman of a Special Republican Food Study Committee, said that on Monday he would present to his colleagues the advisability of offering the food czar idea as an amendment to a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation which includes the subsidy ban.

The strategy grew out of two days' debate over the Administration's system of financing price roll-backs with subsidies.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, the Democratic whip, said he thought the House would reach a decision on the subsidy issue late Monday, and advanced the belief the antisubsidy group was "even stronger" than it was last July.

Backing for continued consumer food subsidies came from the League of Women Voters yesterday.

One of the first major consumer groups to enter the fight over subsidies, the League declared through a resolution adopted by its National Board:

"Ruin lies ahead unless Congress quits undermining price control and if it persists in its refusal to see that subsidies are essential to price control; unless both Congress and the President hold firm on wage stabilization; and unless the Congress stops backing away from using the taxing power to curb inflation."

The New England House delegation, predominantly Republican, favored today the Commodity Credit Corporation bill which in its present form prohibits Government subsidies to cut the consumer's grocery bill, an Associated Press poll revealed.

Twenty-two of the 28 House members from New England were reached for comment. Fourteen, including one Democrat—Representative James M. Curley of Massachusetts—said they favored the bill.

American 'Uncle' Visits Soviet Orphans

Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, visits a home for the sons of Red Army officers. The children, whose mothers have been killed in the war, wore red and gray sweaters made in the United States and sent by Russian War Relief. Mr. Carter, who was introduced as their American uncle, said: "The sincerity of these little boys for Americans and the intense warmth of their little arms around my neck were a great reward."

Legion to Establish American Fund

By the Associated Press

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20

The American Legion's National Executive Committee has approved a special committee's recommendation for establishment of a $10,000,000 Americanism endowment fund.

The fund is to be used for promotion of liberal and practical education of the people in the privileges, obligations, and responsibilities of citizenship in the United States.

A nonprofit corporation is to be formed to serve as trustee of the fund.

A special committee is to be appointed by Commander Warren H. Atherton to conduct a campaign to obtain the money for the fund.

Mrs. R. on Subsidies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that current Congressional opposition to subsidies is fostered by a certain group wanting higher prices, and that this group represented "private interests" which never opposed tariffs.

"We never had this excitement about subsidies until a certain group wanted to have higher prices," Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference. "Nobody bothered to fus about tariffs, yet tariff is a subsidy."

She asserted that tariffs on imported products were, in effect, subsidies for industry which the people paid for, although the amount of the levy did not go directly to the industry which it protected.

Commenting on a contention that this generation's children and grandchildren would have to pay for subsidies granted now, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Our children and grandchildren are going to have to pay a great many bills run up in the present time. The question is what is the best thing for the country as a whole and what will cost less money now and later. No inflationary move is going to cost future generations less."

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Appreciation of American Aid Told by Visitor to Soviet Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—After attending the recent Moscow Conference and visiting other cities in the Soviet Union, Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief and Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations, told a press conference here Nov. 16 that he found "many evidences of profound Russian appreciation of American aid."

These expressions of gratitude came from motherless boys of six years, wearing American-made sweaters and growing victory gardens from American seeds, as well as from Russian guerrilla fighters appearing at a Moscow warehouse to get 250 pairs of shoes from United States donors, then zigzagging their dangerous course back through the German lines to get these much-needed shoes to their comrades, Mr. Carter told reporters at an informal luncheon at his residence at 331 East Seventy-first Street.

"I saw thousands of letters from those who had received sweaters, chocolate, and clothing from American Russian Relief," he said. "I noted that locally the press is carrying full accounts of American private aid," and I learned what was not generally known among Americans there, but well known to the people of the Soviet Union that an American general had made 15 blood donations for the Russian wounded in one of the hospitals."

Moscow on 'Silver Platter'

Describing the enthusiastic reaction of the Soviet Union to the Moscow Conference, Mr. Carter declared that "they gave the delegation Moscow on a silver platter."

Mr. Carter's trip to Russia was related partially to a trip to the Far East just preceding in which he spent three weeks in China and three weeks in India to study postwar problems in the Pacific. In addition, his visit to Moscow at the time of the Conference was to ascertain whether the Soviet people were satisfied with voluntary American aid and to determine the rehabilitation and relief needs in recaptured and devastated regions.

With Stalingrad in a state where "not one stone has been left standing on another" and with the number of lives lost and houses ruined "fantastically great," according to Mr. Carter, there is no danger of overlapping in relief sent to Russia. He stressed the fact that, provided all possible can be done, there will be no such thing as "surplus aid" for Russia.

"There are places in Stalingrad so devastated that people not only couldn't find their houses where they formerly lived, but they couldn't find the right street," he said. "It was fighting of a most desparate character, house to house, room to room, man to man."

Great Need of Materials

Architectural plans for the rebuilding of Stalingrad are nearing completion, he added, and will go forward as fast as materials can be obtained which, as yet, has not been fast.

Since September, 1941, the Russian War Relief, Inc., has shipped more than $15,000,000 worth of clothes, seeds, medical provisions and other needed goods, he reported.

Hundreds of thousands of peasants are participating in an era of unprecedented industrialization, due to United States activities in Indo-China, Africa and Iran, Mr. Carter emphasized.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other high Chinese military officers will take all the American technicians they can get, he said.

Marian Anderson Married in July

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20 (AP)—Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, announced here Nov. 18 her marriage last July to a childhood friend, Orpheus Fisher, architectural engineer, in Bethel, Conn.

The Bethel Town Clerk, Leonard L. Bailey, reported the date as July 24.

"That's close enough," the singer said. "It was in July, but the exact date we are keeping our secret for fun. We met while we still were in school in Philadelphia. He wanted me to elope even then."

In explaining her delay in releasing the news, Miss Anderson said "so much of my life is public, we felt we wanted to keep this private." Likewise, the singer refused to divulge her age or that of her husband. "We're both over 21," she smiled.

Mr. Fisher is employed at a war plant in Danbury, Conn., where the couple plans to live when Miss Anderson is not on tour.

Ship Firm Takes Out Repair Insurance

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Company said Nov. 19 it had taken out $10,000,000 worth of "third-party ship repairer's liability insurance," a type formerly issued only by Lloyd's of London, from a combination of 21 American companies.

A Bethlehem spokesman said the insurance would cover any injury or damage resulting to a third party in the event of an explosion in a ship being repaired in a Bethlehem yard.

The Globe Indemnity Company of New York was the principal underwriter.

The deal was handled by Mather & Co. of Philadelphia, insurance brokers for Bethlehem, and was closed on Sept. 11.

Land-Policy Safety Urged For Veterans

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Council of State Governments Committee on Postwar Development recommended yesterday a new land policy designed to protect veterans.

The new land policy calls for rural zoning to prevent exploitation of veterans or unemployed workers through private sales of submarginal farm land.

It also would include an educational program to urge withholding of "actual purchases of land for a period of time beyond the armistice" as a safeguard against a land boom; new landlord-tenant and farm labor legislation; extension of Social Security to the rural population and conservation of resources.

The Committee report, prepared by the Governors of nine states, also recommended:

Placing agriculture on a "self-supporting basis."

Expansion of foreign trade and an increase in the amount of agricultural products entering into less restrictive international commerce.

Removal of barriers and restrictions on marketing.

Education and research in agriculture.

Return of administration of Unemployment Compensation to state governments and lower premiums for experienced workers.

"Indicated approval of the whole purpose" of an outline of a state-wide correction authority to deal with postwar problems of delinquency and crime, and directed that the state-wide correction authority to deal with postwar problems of delinquency and crime, and directed that the plan be submitted to all law enforcement agencies for study.

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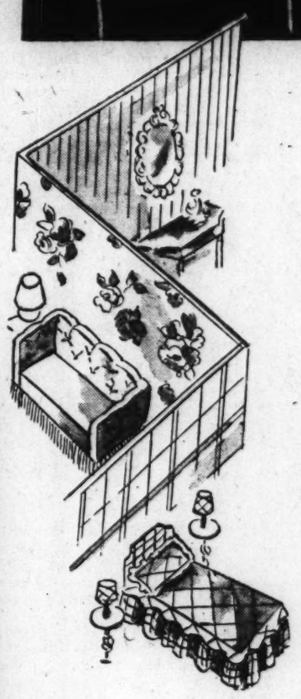

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JORDAN MARSH—FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Commission Outlines Peace Program

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—An 11-point program outlining the fundamentals for a general international organization was made public by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace at an all-day meeting at the Commodore Hotel here today.

The Commission presented its fourth report, dealing with continuing the organization of the United Nations in relation to the problems of security, social and economic welfare and international justice, at the meeting, which was attended by leaders in the field of international relations. William Allen Neilson, chairman of the executive committee, presided at the morning and afternoon session, and Dr. Emily Hickman of the New Jersey College of Women at the luncheon session.

The Commission declared that its program of fundamentals were "within the range of practical possibility and constituted the minimum steps required to prevent future wars." It follows:

1. The United Nations and their associates should proceed now to establish the general international organization. It should provide for eventual participation by all nations.

2. Aggressive war is a crime against mankind. All nations must be bound by the obligation not to resort to other than peaceful means for the settlement of disputes.

3. The nations, acting through the international organization should agree to employ whatever means are necessary, including armed forces, to prevent aggression. Certain strategic bases should be permanently occupied by forces of the co-operating nations as a police measure. For emergency preventive action they should have available an international air force recruited by voluntary enlistment.

4. The international organization must provide means for the pacific settlement of disputes and to achieve an ever greater degree of justice among nations. The Permanent Court of International Justice should be adopted as the supreme judicial tribunal of the international organization. The scope of arbitration should be widened.

5. The international organization should fulfill the promise of the Atlantic Charter by measures to "lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments." The nations should reduce armaments progressively to agreed levels under the supervision of an armaments control commission.

6. The international organization should promote co-operation among the nations to secure "improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

7. The international organization should provide means through international law for safeguarding essential human rights. A permanent international commission should be created, consisting of jurists and others experienced in public affairs, to formulate from time to time the principles and procedures of international justice with respect to groups or individuals.

8. The international organization should provide for a system of trusteeship over nonself governing peoples. Nations with nonself governing territories should accept certain responsibilities to the international organization for the elimination and exploitation and for the extension of self-government.

9. The international organization should include; (a) a general international assembly open eventually to the delegates of all nations; (b) an executive council composed of a limited number of states, including these nations that bear the heaviest share of responsibility for the restoration and maintenance of peace, and able to take quick decisions in cases of threat of aggression; (c) a secretariat to study international problems and to provide information and secretarial services.

10. Such regional organizations as exist or may be created should conform to the same fundamental purposes as the general international organization and co-operate with it in their fulfillment.

11. The international organization should build upon the foundations already laid in the League of Nations and its allied institutions, making use of whatever may be found serviceable in their experience and organization.

The Commission characterized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Interim Food Authority as practical steps toward the peace.

The Commission declared that international collaboration is necessary to achieve monetary stabilization, freer trade, commodity price stabilization, economic development and to improve standards of living and social security. It said closer international relations also demand collaboration on such matters as transport, communications, aviation, broadcasting, control of international cartels, and in the field of public health, labor standards, colonial administration.

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Men Who 'Fix' Your Watch Are Craftsmen

Kenneth Bundy

Repairmen Insist Upon Doing Good Job

Leading members of the United Horological Association of America, taken at a recent war conference at Denver, Colo. Left to right: Emanuel Seibel, Bridgeport, Conn.; Millard DeVries, St. Joseph, Mich.; Orville R. Hagans, Denver, Colo., Executive Secretary; John J. Nooyen, Los Angeles, President of the California Horological Society, and Col. William H. Bright of Waltham, Mass., national President of the association.

Rising Flood of Repair Work Keeps U. S. Watchmakers Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The man who repairs your watch is no fuddy-duddy, regardless of what the song may say, but a conscientious craftsman. If he can't promise you your watch for several weeks or months it's because he's so swamped that he cannot do a good job in less time.

One third of the country's 50,000 "watchmakers"—who are mostly repairmen—have gone to war, either into the armed services, where there are more than 5,000 of them, or into ordnance plants or the war material industries that require the most delicate precision craftsmanship.

The other two thirds are trying to keep up with a rising flood of repair work, including that of repairing alarm clocks.

Ordinarily watchmakers refuse to do this, but because of the emergency they'll do it now, because they often have to make their own repair parts, and in any event use high-priced watchmakers' time, and they often have to charge several times what the alarm clock cost.

They have a poor opinion of the new war fabricated alarms made with substitute materials under special War Production Board rulings, and won't repair them.

Establish Guild

Horologists have what amounts to a guild—not a labor union, not an employers' association, not an employers' group—in the United Horologists of America.

In the National Reconstruction Administration days, when horologists were called to Washington, it occurred to Orville B. Hagans, of Denver, that whatever happened to the Blue Eagle, the watchmakers ought to be permanently organized.

So the United Horological Association of America was founded. It has a monthly organ of its own, the American Horologist, which is devoted in part to news of the guild and in part to technical articles on improving the watchmakers' art. The guild has about 15,000 members.

The key to the watchmakers' guild is craftsmanship. Thus, an owner of a big jewelry store might have a large watch repair department, but he could not belong unless he could take his place at the bench and turn out skilled work with his men. Owners of most watch repair shops are eligible, but so are their employees. The big watch factories pay dues but don't vote.

This causes the trade to watch the course of events with mixed feelings. Salaries in certain sections of the United States have almost doubled, and almost any man or woman with some claim to skill can command a good one. Skilled craftsmen are being offered $100 to $125 weekly. This is satisfactory to them, but shop-owners and employers are dubious, because what goes up must come down, and they expect problems after the war.

Some Are Collectors

Most watchmakers appreciate fine bits of the watchmaker's art, and many are collectors, both of historic watches and clocks, and of the literature of the craft. Orville R. Hagans, for instance, who says his Denver shop is the largest in the United States devoted solely to horological repair, has a distinguished collection, viewed with enthusiasm by executive members of the Association when they met with him recently.

On the business agenda of the watchmakers the most important items were further education and training, and plans for further protection. So far only four states have seen fit to heed the watchmakers' plea that they be allowed to set up professional standards' acts, but others are thought to be coming along.

Education is a ticklish matter. The horologists say a long apprenticeship is required, and much of their effort is devoted to fighting "quickie" educational courses which they say won't turn out a thoroughly trained craftsman.

Perhaps the biggest employer of watchmakers these days is Uncle Sam. In reading a minute account of any operation—a bomber raid, a general advance, an action at sea—you may have noticed how split-second is the timing, how all present are constantly referring to their watches. Keeping these timepieces repaired is a tremendous ordnance job, enlisting the skills of thousands of men.

Volunteer Relief Groups To Join in UNRRA Work

Continued from Page 1

mittee that UNRRA personnel will administer relief only in unusual situations where governments have not established their own relief and welfare agencies. Generally, UNRRA resources from the $2,500,000,000 international pool will be turned over to national governments to be administered "in accordance with principles prescribed by UNRRA and in accordance with plans agreed upon by both UNRRA and the national agency."

These are the conditions under which a nation may get UNRRA aid:

It must report at specified intervals on its administration of resources made available by UNRRA.

It must co-operate with UNRRA personnel delegated to study relief needs and relief and welfare operations within the country.

It must distribute relief without discrimination on basis of race, religion, nationality, citizenship or political belief.

It must administer relief and welfare services for which UNRRA resources are made available in accordance with general UNRRA policies.

No UNRRA supplies or services would be available to a country, either on a loan or gift basis until Mr. Lehman has approved plans specifying exactly how these resources are to be used.

Field for Private Help

The plan for utilizing resources and personnel of private relief groups was proposed by Czechoslovakia on the basis of a memorandum submitted by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and another drawn up by the British showing how much valuable help private organizations are ready to supply.

With emphasis on local self-sufficiency, fewer Americans will probably be called abroad to administer relief than after World War I, but some of the private relief groups have national branches that will be utilized by the various governments. It was also recognized by the UNRRA committee in charge that in ex-enemy countries like Germany and Japan it may be wise to utilize a consistently neutral group rather than United Nations representatives while local relief agencies are being reorganized.

Other UNRRA policies tentatively settled today include:

Recognition, on insistence of the Chinese, that rehabilitation of educational systems may be as necessary to stricken populations as food and clothing.

Emphasis on the repair and resuscitation of existing industries in liberated nations, rather than on construction of new factories.

Continuance of rationing and price controls—even the systems imposed by Germany—as part of the system through which governments will distribute UNRRA supplies, except in "very unusual circumstances."

In one subcommittee there was discussion of sending to South America large numbers of "displaced persons" who for one reason or another will not want to go back to their homes after the war. One shipload of 1,500 Poles has already been brought to Mexico with $3,000,000 that the late General Sikorski, Poland's Prime Minister, extracted from President Roosevelt. Though the Mexican Government has not yet granted the refugees opportunity to work, the experiment is being closely watched by other South American nations.

United States representatives admit that there is a possibility of recalcitrant nations with large resources buying relief goods outside of UNRRA, but point out that there is not much danger of wide-scale independent operation as Great Britain and the United States control most of the world's shipping. Under the UNRRA agreement, member nations promise not to buy relief supplies on the world market without clearance from Governor Lehman.

For the first time since its meetings began here two weeks ago, the UNRRA Conference today began issuing regular written statements setting forth proposals under consideration.

Before the idea of issuing statements to the public was adopted yesterday, an UNRRA spokesman who asked anonymity said flatly that Russian Ambasasdor Andrei Gromyko had been defeated in a move not only to refrain from issuing statements but also to ban newspapermen from the sessions.

Two hours later, however, a Russian delegate, Eugene S. Sergeev, told press representatives that Ambassador Gromyko, in Washington, had authorized him to say "he had never made any such suggeestion or anything like it."

Three delegates—Dean Acheson of the United States, John J. Llewellin of England, and Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia — led the opposition to any ban on the press.

Mrs. Ellen Woodward, member of the Social Security Board and the United States delegation, issued a memorandum yesterday proposing that UNRRA aid be broadened to include "aid to broken families to help breadwinners and dependents to reunite, means of transportation to a locality offering greater opportunities for self-support, opportunities for education and recreation, and vocational training of workers.

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Rail Workers' Pay Hike Gets Senate O. K.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—A Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee Nov. 19 tentatively approved the Truman Resolution indorsing a flat eight-cents-an-hour pay boost for 1,100,000 non-operating railway employees—a boost which Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson has vetoed.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, Subcommittee chairman, predicted formal approval later in the day.

Acting in the wake of Mr. Vinson's statement that Congress would be cracking the Litle Steel wage formula if it adopted the resolution, the Subcommittee informally agreed to make the resolution, by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, even more positive in its declaration for the eight-cent pay raise.

The original wording described the eight-cent settlement of the long-standing wage dispute, which was accepted by the unions and operators as "appropriate and valid." This was changed to read that the settlement was "in accord with the requirements of the Railway Labor Act and all other requirements of law and shall be held so to be, anything in the law or the laws of the United States to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Senator Claude M. Reed (R) of Kansas, a member of the Subcommittee, said afterward that Mr. Vinson's stand in the rail case "inevitably will lead to Government operation of the railroads within 60 days."

The Kansan said it was "a foregone conclusion" that the Brotherhoods would authorize their officers to fix a strike date, in response to a strike vote now being taken, unless Congress acts to break the impasse.

"Under the Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act the President would have authority to take over the railroads under such a situation and I think he will do so," Senator Reed said.

"There is a group here in the Administration who have just been waiting for such an opportunity"

Egg-Drying Prospects

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The 126 egg-drying plants throughout the United States probably will operate at full capacity for six or seven months after eggs begin accumulating next spring if the war continues.

Operating at full capacity the plants would produce a total of 225,000,000 pounds during that time.

The Agriculture Department said, however, that figures are not now available for publication on the total volume which will be needed for dried egg production next year for military and Lend-Lease use.

I. A. A. Opposed

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Despite a plea by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones for continuation of subsidies, the Illinois Agricultural Association Nov. 19 declared itself "unalterably opposed" to such payments and pledged to resist the continuation and expansion of the present consumer food subsidy program.

A resolution adopted by the I. A. A. asserted subsidies were "unwarranted in fact, are highly inflationary in effect, are prone to establish for postwar periods false standards of fair farm prices and are decidedly unjust in burden on present and future taxpayers."

Services' Return of Funds Shakes Washington Arena

Continued from Page 1

some spokesmen to minimize the danger of inflation and the need for counteraction, like taxes or subsidies. Against such arguments it was answered that the armed service "savings" are in unspent appropriations, or paper dollars, while the inflationary danger is in the "hot" money actually in circulation. At the end of October, money in circulation was at the all-time peak of $19,200,000,000, contrasted to only $7,000,000,000 at the start of the European war.

Undeterred by warnings that elimination of subsidies would open the door to higher wage demands by labor, the House prepared to vote repeal of the whole Administration subsidy program, while the Senate seemed ready to vote a flat 8-cents-an-hour wage increase to rail workers, in defiance of Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson's plea not to breach the "Little Steel" wage formula. Mrs. Roosevelt at a press conference reaffirmed her support for subsidies.

Wendell L. Willkie, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. John M. Bricker of Ohio, three leading Republican Presidential possibilities, all were asked to state their views on subsidies by Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) in joint telegrams. Heretofore Republicans, almost as a unit, have demanded repeal.

Meat Waste Charged Due to Ration Costs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—An estimated 12,000 to 15,000 pounds of meat is going to waste here each week, Washington wholesalers said yesterday as they sought a cut in ration points to permit greater consumption.

Supplies are piling up faster than they are being eaten, and refrigeration space now is at a premium.

One dealer said he had sought unsuccessfully to get freezer space in Baltimore, Md., Chicago, and St. Louis, Mo., for his surplus.

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A Saturday Page

Manitoba So Values Alcohol Education That It Puts an Expert in Charge of Program

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The new technique of teaching the facts about alcohol to public school children is successfully overcoming, wherever tried, the recent neglect of alcohol education, according to W. D. Bayley, Director of Temperance Education for the Province of Manitoba, Canada.

Said to be the first state temperance director on the American continent, Mr. Bayley is the chief originator of the new methods. After pioneering five years in Manitoba and then putting in 10 years on similar instruction in the United States, he has seen a program adopted in five of the American states and hopes for more to come in.

How his plan works he described in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor.

Adequate Support

"The main new thing about my program," he said, "is that it gets adequate state financial support. My budget of $10,000 a year for three—myself, assistant, and secretary—is the most generous yet. With an appropriation for alcohol education, a State Department of Education can employ a specialist in the subject and send this expert out to the public schools of the state to talk directly to the children. That is what Ohio, for instance, is now doing with Dr. Howard E. Hamlin, Supervisor of Health and Narcotics for the Ohio Department of Education.

"I go with an assistant to every one of the high school centers in our province. We talk to every school child from grades 1 to 12. There are 225 of these high school centers in the province. Around each are a number of one-room rural schools. The State Department of Education tells these teachers they can take a half day off and bring their children to the assemblies. We make three schools a day. I thus spend seven or eight months a year working day by day just like a regular teacher. This means about 700 lectures. We reach 100,000 children annually. The population of the province is 700,000.

"At night at one of the high schools we have a two hour seminar for all interested adults, mainly teachers, ministers, Scout leaders, welfare workers, and parents. Then we follow up the visit to each high school center. To teachers are sent the outlines of lessons, with a piece of literature for each child to take home."

Emphasizes Dangers of Drink

Of the trend of the alcohol instruction, Mr. Bayley continued:

"I give them the facts about alcohol—its nature, what it does that is useful in industry, but that it is a narcotic drug in the body. That its first effects are the worst effects, namely, the blunting of the moral and spiritual sense.

"I will bring out that its moderate use is often more dangerous than its excessive use, if you are thinking of character. What one loses first is the ideal and moral control, and for the time being the animal appetites tend to run wild.

"Children just delight in a presentation that does not reflect on their parents and does not preach. Many parents tell me that they are very grateful I have told their children what they can't tell them themselves, because these parents drink."

Before going out to teach children in the schools, Mr. Bayley makes it his first job to teach teachers. He reaches the oncoming ranks of new teachers through the normal schools with a course of eight lectures. The old teachers are not so accessible. The best the State Director of Temperance Education has been able to do with them is to talk to them in the evening sessions in the schools. Whether they come or not is optional.

The beginning of this program of alcohol education runs back to 1924, the second year of repeal of prohibition in Manitoba. Mr. Bayley was then a member of the Legislature, and as a dry was particularly interested in the liquor question. As a teacher he was concerned with the problem of the children and alcohol.

Lack of Knowledge

The lack in protective knowledge of the facts about alcohol he undertook to supply himself after repeal by going to the school centers and lecturing to the children. He did this on a voluntary basis without pay, during the Legislative recess.

In 1927 this new movement was made official by the government, and Mr. Bayley was appointed Director of Temperance Education. It is a post under the Department of Education, but the financing is by the Attorney General out of the $150,000 appropriation for law enforcement.

The official who first sponsored and put through a state appropriation for alcohol education was John Bracken, then Premier of Manitoba. Mr. Bracken is now leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party of Canada and one of the probabilities for next Premier of the Dominion.

"For five years I carried on the temperance education work in Manitoba, from 1927 to 1931, and then I had the mistaken idea that the need of a specialist was over," Mr. Bayley resumed. "I have found since that you don't do it that way.

"For 10 years my wife and I worked in 15 of the American states. We talked to more than 1,000,000 high school students in that time. The principal cities in which we gave alcohol education were Hartford, Conn., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore. We also worked in a hundred smaller cities.

His Missionary Work

"Last year I took up the problem of alcohol education anew with Premier Bracken, and the government of Manitoba put me on the job again last October. They also gave me the privilege of going outside the province three months every year. That is when I do my missionary work."

Mr. Bayley calls himself primarily a teacher. He was educated for the ministry, and then went into the high schools to teach history. This led him into the provincial Parliament as a spokesman for the progressive elements. He served two terms in Parliament. Recently, in recognition of his temperance work, he was ordained in the United Church of Canada, but he has no intent of taking a pastorate. This summer Mr. Bayley was one of the 79 students enrolled in the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University. He was nominated for admission by the National Education Association of the United States.

Alcohol Education in the Schools

The final article in this series of four will appear next Saturday.

Homemade Gifts

The Family Council

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What goes on here," inquired the man-of-the-house, peering into the cluttered library, "a new family enterprise?"

"We're helping Mums make Christmas presents," chorused the twins, with the bubbling enthusiasm of the modern twelve-year-olds. "Look, every single name on Mother's 'crabapple jelly' list is going to get one of these, instead, this year!"

Natalie held up the finished product for inspection. It was an ordinary 9x12 pasteboard letter file, which was now assuming new importance by reason of its attractive covering. A covering, fashioned of wallpaper of interesting design, neatly fitted with a linen tape binding, and lastly, painted with a generous coat of bakelite varnish!

★ ★ ★

The man of the family eyed it with genuine interest. "I'd sure like one of these myself—not for receipted bills, but to file my golf score cards in from all the different clubs I visit. Saaaaay, anybody, man, woman or child, would love one of these, because everybody saves and collects something or other!"

Which is the very reason we are giving them this year to friends and neighbors whom we like always to remember in a very small way. These letter files are attractive, useful, inexpensive, and a welcome change from the customary jar of marmalade or pot of jam. Because of the covering, fashioned by hand, it makes a distinctive personal gift, twice as significant as the store trinket at double its price which probably wouldn't be half so useful or ingenious!

These letter files may be purchased for about 25 cents. For the covering you may use fancy gift wrappings or any leftover wallpaper (the wallpaper makes a sturdier cover). A linen mending tape with a glue backing is used to bind the edges. This tape makes a neat finish, serving also as a reinforcement to the corners. With the application of the bakelite varnish, the letter file becomes very shiny and entirely professional in appearance.

★ ★ ★

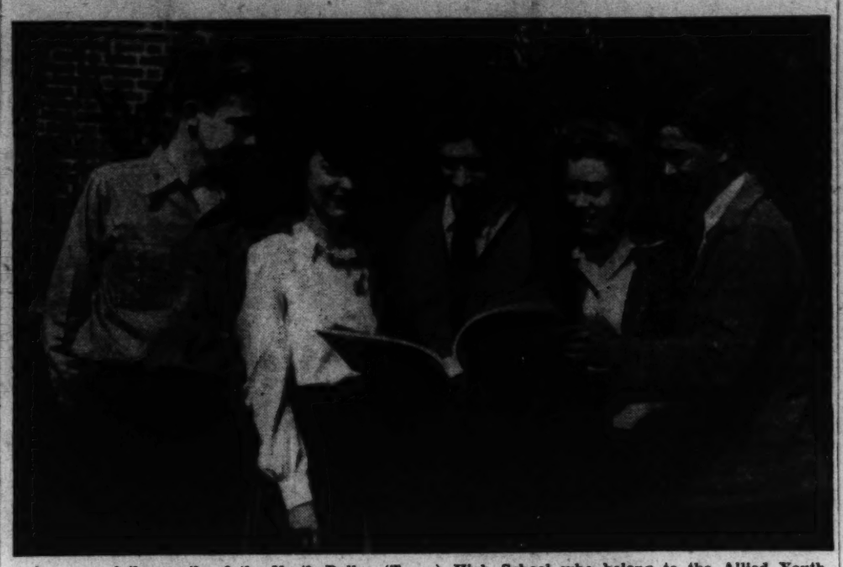
The twins, with a deal of help from Mother, have become so adept at covering files for the "crabapple" list, that they're planning to adorn some hat boxes with colorful wallpaper, as Christmas gifts for their very large circle of girl friends. Keeping an eagle eye on their allowances, the girls figure this scheme will help out their Christmas spending no end. They'll use the hat boxes at present stored away in the attic, likewise, the wallpaper left from our last do-over of bedrooms. The mending tape, and the varnish, then will be their only outlay, except for some narrow colored ribbon, in a shade harmonizing with the chosen wall paper covering, to replace the ordinary string attached to a hat box lid.

And a bright pretty hat box is always a welcome gift, for any twelve, twenty, or four-times-twenty year old little lady who makes a hobby of nice things!

Dorothy C. Dyer

No Bright Lights

Children born in Britain since September, 1939, have never yet seen streets illuminated at night.



A group of the pupils of the North Dallas (Texas) High School who belong to the Allied Youth Post there. Allied Youth is an organization working with older school youngsters to encourage wholesome fun without social drinking. The students themselves by banding together help each other and stand strongly as a group for what they believe concerning clean, straight living. Next Saturday's article will tell more about this nation-wide organization.

How the Army Teaches Foreign Languages

Ithaca, N. Y.

How do Army instructors teach foreign languages to students in the shortest possible time? Why is a man, with a good knowledge of French, assigned to a Russian course? Why put a student into a Czech class if Italian is his native tongue? And how thoroughly do the soldiers master a new language?

These questions were put to teachers in the Army's area and language training program at Cornell University who were further invited to compare ordinary college teaching methods with the speed-up intensive variety employed today.

Prof. C. W. de Kiewiet, in charge of the program, gave the reason why students well versed in one language are assigned to another. "The Army wants as many bilingual soldiers as possible. Such a man, stationed in Sudetenland, for example, could do an excellent job if his two languages were Czech and German; or in the Tyrol, if he knew both Italian and German."

Pointing out that a man has freedom of choice in the language program "up to a point," he explained that the Army sets its quota, and the men whose first choice coincides with that quota get the assignment. Then second choices are honored.

"If the Army's teaching methods seem strange compared with collegiate ones, it is because the Army's objective is different. Complete emphasis is placed on the spoken language so that a soldier will be able to ask necessary questions and understand the most likely answers to them. Methods used to achieve this are practical and efficient."

Mimi-Memo Method

The Cornell army language course covers a nine-month period, and even the early weeks of the course are planned to be interesting. The mimicry-memorization ("mimi-memo") method, in which phrases are learned before they are understood, gives students a sense of confidence. The vocabulary a man assembles at first is small, but he is absolutely sure of it. He will get along in a foreign country by supplementing it with a great many "language gestures," which he learns along with words and phrases, according to Prof. Victor Lange, in charge of the German language instruction. Such a word as "ach," for example, can be said in many ways, each with a different meaning.

The incessant use of the language studied is one secret of success in this method, Professor Lange said. Where the average college student receives three hours of language instruction weekly, the Army gives him 17. The men speak these languages on the campus, sing in them, use them for marching cadences, and live in houses assigned to language groups. Notices in foreign languages are posted on their bulletin boards.

In the classroom, lecture groups run to 80 or so, but these groups are divided into smaller ones of 25 for drill, and into still smaller groups of 8 to 10 for oral work.

Once each week a native is interviewed in each course. Students ask questions, make reports and summarize the interview—all in the new tongue. Sometimes material gleaned from an interview is related to the area work a student takes with his language course. Available for classroom use is a file of foreign-language newspapers, published in Europe until 1941 and since then by refugee groups in this country. Bulletins and documents are also studied, and since some of the students will eventually be assigned to censorship duties, original letters (some of them found on prisoners of war) are used to acquaint them with German script and handwriting in other languages.

To Hear Langauge Spoken

Visits to the homes and social gatherings of foreign-born Americans provide opportunities for the soldiers to hear languages spoken by natives, as do foreign shortwave broadcasts being studied daily. Instructors plan to devote more attention to the use of dialects, and to include work in long-distance telephoning, with recordings of standard telephone phrases.

To test their proficiency students also use phonograph records. While a man listens to his recording, he watches his original text; each mistake is corrected by the instructor, and speedy improvement follows.

These methods are used also in the Russian course by Charles Malamuth, in the Italian course by L. Gordon, and in the Czech course by J. V. Monik.

The teachers are convinced that the postwar effect of the Army's program will be a new awareness of foreign languages in the schools, and they expect an enormous demand for qualified teachers. This enthusiasm will last only if some of the advantages of the mimi-memo" method are used, one instructor said. Emphasis now given to the spoken language helps to do an urgent job efficiently, but it will have to be combined with more conventional methods of study, aiming at literature in a foreign language, in the postwar college language courses, he said.

Through the Editor's Window

'The Races of Mankind'

By Millicent Taylor

Race prejudice is a comparatively modern disease in the world, and not "an old universal 'instinct.'" It is hardly a hundred years old. Before that, we are told, people persecuted Jews because of their religion—not their "blood"; they enslaved Negroes because they were pagans—not for being black. Race prejudice is a form of fear, and "freedom from fear" is the way to cure it. These are among the statements in the newest Public Affairs-pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind," by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish (No. 85, 10 cents, from Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York).

Ignorance and superstition, fellow-gangsters with fear, help enslave man to prejudiced thoughts and actions. The pamphlet deals first with these misconceptions, one after another. Historians, sociologists, biologists, anthropologists, chemists bring in their evidence. For example, by way of proof that all the peoples of the earth are a single family and have a common origin, it is stated that research shows human anatomy to be the same throughout—in arrangement of teeth, structure of bones and muscles, physical abilities. Differences are traced to gradual changes in environment and are not basic.

But man forms his standards of "the way people ought to look" by the way he looks himself, and because those who look different are less familiar, he thinks of them as "queer" or "inferior" or a people to resist—to fear.

★ ★ ★

Also as early man traveled throughout more parts of the world he described as belonging to different "races" those who had noticeable differences in skin color, kind of hair, kind of lips, height, and head shape. "Nowadays we know that was a false impression," say the anthropologist authors of "The Races of Mankind."

Take height and shape of head, for instance. In the same region, among dwellers near the sources of the Nile or among Arizona Indians, there are tall men and short men. And although in West Africa there are more long heads and in the Congo more round; there are both the longest and the roundest heads in the world among American Indians, and in Asia Minor long and round heads are found among close relatives.

★ ★ ★

Then take the chemical property of blood. "For ages men have spoken of 'blood relations,' as if different peoples had different blood," the pamphlet goes on. "Some people have shouted that if we got into our veins the blood of someone with a different head shape, eye color, hair texture, or skin color, we should get some of that person's physical and mental characteristics." This has been declared by modern natural science to be "pure superstition." The human facts about blood are that it is chemically the same whether that of an Eskimo, a Frenchman, a German "Aryan," or an African pygmy. There are four types, listed as O, A, B, and AB, but any and all of these four types can be found in any and all races.

Another source of strong feeling is based on skin color. Here the findings of the chemists help to reduce the arguments to an absurdity. Skin color is determined by two special chemicals, we are told. "One of these, carotene, gives a yellow tinge; the other, melanin, contributes the brown. These colors along with the pinkish tinge that comes when the blood vessels show through, give various shades to the human skin. Every person, however light or dark his skin may appear, has some of these materials in his skin" (except the albino, and albinos are found among dark and light skinned peoples alike).

★ ★ ★

There is no "Jewish" race, the authors point out. There is a Jewish religion, adhered to by peoples in every land, and sheltered in earlier times by a tribe of Hebrews who belong to a larger family of Semitic peoples. But the Semitic peoples (according to Webster) are members of the Caucasian race, to which most of us who are reading this article also belong.

The three primary races of the world are Caucasian, Mongoloid, and Negroid. Subtypes are in variety. The pamphlet goes into these and also into the mixtures of races throughout the world. Any student of history does not need to be told, for example, that no individual is "pure German" or "pure anything-else" after all the migrations and shiftings of peoples down the years. Any German who will honestly search the record of history has nothing to stand on there.

The pamphlet brings out that there can be no "racial" superiority or inferiority as such. Civilization is not the monopoly of any one race or subrace. At different times different races surpassed in skills or cultural achievements or inventions. Warlike characteristics are the result of training, not of race. Most of the benefits of our present civilization are contributions from many races and peoples.

Mindful of the fact that racial prejudice is a form of fear, and that different peoples make interesting and different contributions of value, we in America are urged to "clean house" and "get ready for a better twenty-first century." The pamphlet, in line with all other Foreign Affairs pamphlets, provides a bibliography for further study and stimulating questions for discussion.

The Individuality of Words

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All writers know the power of a word. They choose and reject with the discrimination of a purchaser in a jewelry shop. For instance, tray after tray is brought out for minute inspection. A gem catches the eye; comparison with its neighbors by careful selection shows that its beauty stands out, gleaming in its many facets.

Words are jewels, but, unlike the jewels in the shop, they are active. They have individuality, both in physical appearance and in characteristic traits. Words actually attract attention and recognition according to the vertical, oblique or curved letters they contain. These give a word distinction, singling it out from the rest.

Words having a vertical stroke or strokes have a stiff appearance. "Stiff" is one. Those composed of curved letters are more pleasing and, shall we say, a little more genteel in apeparance. Long letters give force.

Warm or Cold

Words are warm or they are cold. They are soft or rough to the touch. An example of this quality given by Elizabeth Downey in her book, "Creative Imagination," is the word "buzz." She writes that it is rough to the finger but "wing" is a soft word. She wants to lay her cheek against it.

There are words that glow with color. The word "golden" is not cold nor hard but, instead, liquid sunshine pouring its molten beauty in an amber stream. "Crimson" is also warm but sticky, like blood. "Blue" is particularly suited to the sky; not only as to color but, not being clipped as are some other words, it, like the all-enveloping sky, continues on and on even after the voice ceases to enunciate it.

Some words are pregnant with emotion. They bring to us certain moods. "Mother," "flag," "home," "country," are strongly emotional. "Dusk" is nostalgic, a "picture" word. "Cypress" is tall and dark. Poe, in his "Rue Morgue," used it to create an atmosphere of gloom.

Making Music

There are various ways of creating the music one finds both in poetry and prose and the musical words are all so pleasing to the ear that it is fun to string them together as one would beads, without regard to sense or form.

Some words carry their meaning in their sound. They demonstrate the use of what is called "onomatopoeia." "Shriek," "Swish," "Bang" are good illustrations. Rhyme and rhythm are used to pin down the sound scheme. Alliteration and assonance are two valued members of this "Ways and Means Committee," the first with the consonant sound dominating the verse, and the second with the vowel sound. It is interesting to imitate the emotional experience of a collection of these sounds as Poe did in his "Bells." Many of our newly coined words will live and be accepted in the language because they have one or more of these characteristics.

S. A. G.

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The Home Forum

Supply Ever Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE heard so much about limitation—that this or that commodity is limited—that it is refreshing to turn from the mortal picture of shortages to the spiritual fact that good is ever present.

The following incident illustrates the practical value of turning away from the material belief of lack to the truth of the unlimited nature of good: A student of Christian Science needed a certain sum of money. One morning he read helpful passages from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." He read, "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus" (Philippians 4:19). In Science and Health he found (p. 2), "God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love." And then he read, "Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end" (Ephesians 3:20, 21).

As he thought about these passages he saw that Love is substance, and that Truth would take care of his every need. So, as he went about his daily work, he dwelt upon the fact that God is Love and is ever present; also that the real man is constantly aware of Love's ever-presence and always reflects the nature of Love. As he did this he found it easy to manifest love to all with whom he came in contact. Soon he received from an unexpected source more money than he needed.

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Because he had dwelt steadfastly upon the fact that Love is substance and is ever present, and that the power that worked in him—that animated him—was Love, this truth had done "exceeding abundantly" above all that he had hoped. His thought was filled with gratitude, not only because Truth had met his need, but because of the lesson he had learned. He knew that he would try never again to believe in the reality of the material evidence of lack, but would endeavor always to turn to the spiritual fact that good is ever present and ever available.

A benefit one receives from denying lack and affirming the truth that good is ever present is to find that he is being lifted above worry and fear, and is gaining a sense of confidence and peace. Another is that this realization of omnipresent good operates as law to meet his human need. Christ Jesus proved this by feeding the multitude when there seemed to be no food available other than a few loaves of bread and two fishes. He did not accept the belief of shortage, but realized the unlimited nature of good. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need. It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour divine Love supplies all good."

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The Bible states that Jesus fed the multitude in a desert place. The world's present belief in the absence of much that is good might be likened to a desert place; but just as God's law operated through the thought of Christ Jesus to feed the multitude in the desert so, in the face of the world's belief in shortages, God's law still operates through spiritual understanding to meet the human need; and this is proved when one turns away from what the world is believing and realizes the true nature of good.

Just as Christian Science enables one to overcome lack, so it enables one to overcome all mortal beliefs, for it makes clear the truth that because God is Spirit, man, God's image and likeness, is spiritual; that because God is Love, man is loving, lovely, and lovable; because God is perfect Mind, man, as God's reflection, has unlimited intelligence and ability; because God is Truth, man reflects and expresses all that is true and beautiful. And as the reflection of Life, man is healthy, harmonious, and eternal.

As one holds steadfastly aloft in his thought this true idea of man, he finds himself following Paul's admonition (Ephesians 4:22, 24), "Put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; . . . and . . . put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Etching

Who looks
Today between
Sparse boughs will see those trails
We could not find among the leaves
Of June.

DONALD BAILEY

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

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¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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DOROTHY QUINCY HANCOCK: *A Painting by John Singleton Copley*

DOROTHY QUINCY was the daughter of Edmund Quincy of Boston. This vivacious young lady captivated John Hancock, who courted her in the disturbed days of the American Revolution. He wrote her long letters from Philadelphia when she moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, until "peaceable times are restored." Much to the perturbation of John, there was an interval during which Dorothy was interested in Aaron Burr.

They lived in Philadelphia in the earlier days of their marriage, and John Adams, writing to his wife in 1775, thus commended Mrs. Hancock: "Her behavior is easy and genteel. . . . In large and mixed companies she is totally silent as a lady ought to be."

Al het Noodige is altijd hier

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

WIJ HOOREN tegenwoordig zooveel over beperktheid spreken—dat nu eens deze, dan weer gene benoodigdheden in onvoldoende mate voorhanden zijn—dat het recht verkwikkend is ons eens van het sterfelijk beeld van een voortdurend tekort af te wenden om het geestelijke feit: het goede is altijd aanwezig—te overdenken.

Het volgende voorval toont duidelijk, dat het practische waarde heeft zich van den stoffelijken waan omtrent allerlei gebrek af te wenden en zijn aandacht te vestigen op de waarheid, dat het goede altijd door onbeperktheid is gekenmerkt. Een beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap had eens een bepaalde som geld noodig. Op zekeren dag, toen hij in den Bijbel en het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] naar eenige bemoedigende woorden zocht, kwam hij op het volgende: „Mijn God zal in al uwe behoeften naar zijnen rijkdom voorzien in heerlijkheid, in Christus Jezus" (Fil. 4:19, N. V.). En op blz. 2 in Wetenschap en Gezondheid vond hij: „Lofzangen zijn geen aansporing voor God om meer te doen dan Hij reeds heeft gedaan; ook kan de Oneindige nooit minder doen dan al het goede schenken, aangezien Hij onveranderlijke wijsheid en Liefde is." Daarna las hij nog: „Hem nu, die blijkens de kracht, welke in ons werkt, bij machte is oneindig veel meer te doen dan wij vragen of beseffen, Hem zij de heerlijkheid in de gemeente en in Christus Jezus tot in alle geslachten, van eeuwigheid tot in eeuwigheid!" (Efez. 3:20, 21—N. V.).

Als hij over deze passages nadacht, begon hij in te zien, dat de Liefde substantie was en dat de Waarheid voor alles, wat hij noodig mocht hebben, zou zorg dragen. Zelfs bij zijn dagelijksch werk hielden zijn gedachten zich voortdurend bezig met het feit, dat God de Liefde en altijd tegenwoordig is; verder, dat de werkelijke mensch zich aanhoudend van de altijd-tegenwoordigheid der Liefde bewust is en steeds het wezen der Liefde weerspiegelt. Naarmate hij die Liefde weerspiegelde, viel het hem gemakkelijker aan allen, met wie hij in aanraking kwam, liefde te betoonen. Kort daarna ontving hij uit een onvoorziene bron meer geld dan hij noodig had.

♪ ♪ ♪

Daar hij standvastig het feit indachtig was gebleven, dat de Liefde substantie en altijd tegenwoordig is en dat die Liefde de kracht was, die in hem werkte en hem bezielde—had deze waarheid „oneindig veel meer" voor hem gedaan dan hij had durven hopen. Niet alleen was zijn gemoed van dankbaarheid vervuld, omdat de Waarheid in zijn behoefte had voorzien, maar ook omdat hij een nuttige les had geleerd. Hij was er zeker van, dat hij zich nooit weer zou laten verleiden om de stoffelijke blijken van nooddruft voor werkelijk aan te zien, maar veeleer zou trachten zich steeds aan het geestelijke feit te houden, dat het goede altoos voorhanden en beschikbaar is.

Het is goed te ondervinden, dat men, door te ontkennen dat het goede ooit afwezig kan zijn en door de waarheid, dat goed altijd aanwezig is, te bevestigen, boven zorgen en angsten verheven is en zoodoende een gevoel van vertrouwen en vrede gaat ervaren. Een tweede zegen is, dat dit besef van het alomtegenwoordige goede als een wet werkt, die in onze menschelijke nooden voorziet. Christus Jezus heeft dit bewezen, toen hij de menigte spijzigde, hoewel er geen ander voedsel voorhanden scheen te zijn dan een paar broden en twee vissen. Hij weigerde den schijn van een tekort voor waar aan te nemen, daar hij de werkelijkheid van het onbeperkte wezen van het goede besefte. Op blz. 494 van Wetenschap en Gezondheid schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „De goddelijke Liefde heeft altijd en zal altijd in iederen menschelijken nood voorzien. Het is verkeerd te denken, dat Jezus alleen het bewijs van de goddelijke genezingsmacht gaf ten bate van een uitverkoren groep of voor een beperkte periode, aangezien de goddelijke Liefde de geheele menschheid te allen tijde van al het goede voorziet."

♪ ♪ ♪

De Bijbel vermeldt, dat Jezus de menigte in „een woeste plaats" spijzigde. Het huidige waangeloof der wereld, dat zoo weinig van het goede verkrijgbaar is, zou wel met een woeste plaats vergeleken kunnen worden; maar evenals de wet van God door middel van het denken van Christus Jezus in werking trad, zoodat hij de menigte in die verlaten streek kon spijzigen, zoo kan men Gods wet, indien men die geestelijk begrijpt, ook nu even goed in werking stellen om in de menschelijke nooden te voorzien, zelfs al gelooft de geheele wereld, dat er een tekort van alles is. Men kan dit bewijzen, als men maar verwerpt hetgeen de wereld gelooft en in plaats daarvan het ware wezen van het goede beseft.

Evenals de Christelijke Wetenschap iemand bijstaat om een tekort te verhelpen, zoo zal zij hem bijstaan om alle sterfelijke geloofsels te boven te komen, want deze Wetenschap brengt de volgende waarheden aan het licht: aangezien God de Geest is, is de mensch, het beeld en de gelijkenis van God, geestelijk; aangezien God de Liefde is, heeft de mensch zijn naaste lief en is hij zelf beminnenswaardig en bemind; aangezien God het volmaakte Gemoed is, bezit de mensch, als Gods weerspiegeling, onbeperkte intelligentie en begaafdheid; aangezien God de Waarheid is, weerspiegelt de mensch al wat waar en schoon is en brengt het tot uitdrukking. En als de weerspiegeling van het Leven is de mensch gezond, harmonisch en eeuwig.

Wanneer iemand deze ware idee van den mensch standvastig hooghoudt in zijn gedachte, zal hij weldra zien, dat hij aan de volgende vermaning van Paulus gehoor geeft: „dat gij, wat uwen vroegeren wandel betreft, den ouden mensch aflegt, die ten verderve gaat, naar zijne misleidende begeerten, . . . en den nieuwen mensch aandoet, die (naar den wil van God) geschapen is in waarachtige gerechtigheid en heiligheid" (Efez. 4:22, 24—N. V.).

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Needlepoint

What seamstress found the cheerful skill
To cut that patch of window light
Into a magic yellow square
And stitch it on the quilt of night?

M. B. D.

As to "Mustgodown"

BEANS AND BROWN BREAD, parsnip stews, dandelion greens, "biled" dinners, bean soup, doughnuts, "'lection" cake, and the like, were all familiar to my youthful palate, though sadly deteriorated in flavor since the advent of the cooking-stove and the hired girl, so the oldest inhabitants said; but it was mother's "mustgodown," mother's bannocks, the loaf baked on a cabbage leaf, the old-fashioned Indian pudding, that formed the inspiration of all the grandfather's tales of my childhood; and indeed these articles of diet seem to have been not only delicious, but nutritious and wholesome. . . . I like to think of the little smooth-haired, homespun-clad girls and rosy-cheeked, early-trousered boys, eating those golden bannocks by the firelight, breaking off the crusty bits and tumbling them into their great blue bowls where they must have looked like yellow ducklings in a pond of cream, inciting the youngsters to dive for them with the spoon.

As to "mustgodown"? Well, my informant, an aged farmer, intimated that I belonged to a generation that could never comprehend it; but he condescended the information that "mustgodown" was made from crusts of rye-an' injin loaves boiled until it resembled grains of hominy; it was then sweetened with a little New Orleans molasses (and molasses is another commodity that had its ideals in those days), and finally it was walloped with cream.—From "A Thanksgiving Retrospect," by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

We Had a Boat on the River

THE RIVER WAS forbidden, and I was a little afraid of it for the first few years. When I grew older my grandfather introduced me formally, and I was not afraid, only fascinated. It wasn't exactly a river in the sense of the Hudson but it was marked "Mahwah River" on the map, and that's what we called it. It averaged about twenty-five feet wide and two feet deep except a swimming hole called The Stillwaters, which was six feet off the end of the diving board. . . .

Anyhow, at the age of twelve I thought it embodied everything a river should, including a small flat-bottomed boat.

I don't know whether my grandfather or I conceived the boat. I do know that I built it with a lot of free advice. I was so light in those days that I had to stand on the boards to hold them down on the sawhorses. . . . The boat was nothing but a shallow box with slanting ends. It could hold five or six people or my grandfather and myself.

My grandfather used to weigh himself on the feed scales up at the general store where we bought most things like oats, mixed feed for the chickens, and meal for the cows. He was not interested in his own weight; he had been weighed years before by an insurance company and insisted that he had not changed an ounce from two hundred and twenty-six pounds. All he wanted to prove was that the storekeeper had tampered with the scales. As there was never much argument, he may have been right. Whatever his weight, its effect on the boat was something to appall a seaman. My end was always out of the water, giving the effect of a speedboat going backward.

We poled this up and down for hours, observing pond lilies in the backwaters, turtles on logs, fish underneath and kingfishers above, cattails and redwing blackbirds on the side, also mosquitoes, water spiders, and snakes.

There were inanimate things of interest near the river. My grandfather stopped one day while we were cruising near the bank and picked up a black stone. He looked at it speculatively, then up at the slope from which it had evidently fallen, and said he thought he could show me something. I had played on that hill lots of times and doubted that he could show me anything new. I was wrong.

On the way up he explained that the hill didn't belong there: it had been left during the retreat of a vast sheet of ice thousands of years ago. This didn't seem likely, as the vastest sheet of ice I had ever seen had been on a pond down the road. He pointed out that while all the cliffs and ledges within miles were granite or basalt there were just a few scraps of these rocks among the pebbles and larger stones of what he called the "glacial detritus." He said that detritus was, in effect, rubbish. I made a mental note to apply the term to somebody as soon as possible.

While we were catching my grandfather's breath, I gazed up and down the valley and at the river directly below. It always gave me a sense of power to be up there, able to see in every direction.

My grandfather must have been watching me when I picked up a black stone like the one he had found. He said that the Indians liked these glacial mounds because they were near water where game and enemies came to drink but, more important, there were chunks of flint to be had. He told me to look for smaller pieces of the same stone. I found a few chips and then it happened: I picked up a broken arrowhead.—From "Bounty of the Wayside," by WALTER BEEBE WILDER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

The Landseer Touch

A SKETCH OF the Duchess of Rutland; a sketch of the Princess Adelaide; a few character sketches done at Clermont; a little dachshund; "Eos," a graceful greyhound, curled up; "Islay," a Scots terrier, drawn by Victoria Regina, and etched by Prince Albert! Here they all were, unhooked from nails driven in in the eighteen-forties, cut adrift from their safe harbourage on boudoir walls, and floated out to take their chance "for sale" in the moorings of an exhibition at the Brook Street Gallery.

"Really that greyhound curled up has quite a Marie Laurencin touch," says a friend going round the exhibition with me.

"No, a Landseer touch," I say with authority, for had I not been sitting in the London Library reading a tome about "Royal Artists"? "It was Landseer who helped her with the greyhound. He taught the Queen and Prince Albert to draw and etch; and the drawing and etching of their dogs was done under his supervision, and I think the greyhound has a Landseer backbone." . . .

Next to Winterhalter and Von Angeli, he was Queen Victoria's favourite painter.—From "Festival," by MARY MACCARTHY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Their Hands

THE LIGHT, in Copley's portrait of James Warren, is centered on the strong fingers of Warren's left hand as it grasps the head of a cane.

Or so it seems to me, when I look at the painting in the Art Museum. And how better could the man's forthrightness and love of action be shown than in the grip of his hand upon an implement that he used, I am sure, to point vigorously at any neglected inch of his cherished farm at Plymouth or any unfulfilled task at the dock; or that he carried as a proper badge of his offices as high-sheriff, assemblyman, and later President of the Provincial Congress, member of the first Navy Board, and Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives?

In his wife's portrait, hanging near by, the observer's attention leaps first to the thin, bright-eyed face, then to the hands, which are arrested in the ladylike occupation of arranging flowers. Though the hands have no convincing hold upon the flowers, they are graceful and lively. Their effect of vitality and fragility, it may be noticed, comes not from the modeling, but from the direction of the brush strokes. These make the palms appear to be delicately cupped and give the slender fingers an airiness, so that the genteel bluestocking that she was—proud of being an Otis and married to a Warren, but prouder of being a patriot—is revealed.

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Perhaps it is a confession of my limitations in the appreciation of art to admit the entertainment I get out of so small an item as the delineation of hands. Sometimes, as I sit and look at the early American portraits in the Boston Art Museum, the hands seem to me to be only a way of ending the arms. Sometimes the pose appears to be purely conventional, holding a flower, a quill, a letter, or an invoice of goods, or pointing with great insistence at ships in a harbor that have brought the means for the fine raiment that the sitter is wearing, if not the raiment itself. And sometimes they are an unmistakable index of character.

Mrs. Samuel Quincy crosses her smooth wrists at her waistline, so that the hands dominate her portrait, but without being at all expressive. Ann Tyng, in the guise of a fashionably-dressed shepherdess, holds her crook as if it was a violin bow at rest. That Miss Tyng has a neat little thumb is worth mentioning, because eighteenth-century artists so often avoided the painting of thumbs. Robert Feke was willing to deal with his subjects' fingers, but concealed the thumb in a pocket or in the front of the waistcoat or behind a book. Joseph Badger was fond of painting his patrons with one hand resting on the hip, the thumb safely tucked out of sight in the waistcoat pocket. Joseph Blackburn's range of poses for the hands was limited, but he did not know how to do a thumb. Copley did thumbs or hid them, as he desired.

Around the walls are hands that catch and hold the eye—Judge Martin Howard's right hand on his scarlet gown, a hand so completely companion to the clever, saturnine face; General Henry Knox's massive fist resting on a cannon and proclaiming in him the competent collector of artillery for a destitute army rather than the Boston bookseller that he was before the Revolution; old Judge James Otis's two hands with their stubborn thumbs, as determined as his out-thrust chin and implacable mouth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dorothy Quincy must have been a pretty woman. It is hardly to be imagined that John Hancock would have picked a plain wife. Certainly, she was fashionable, shared Hancock's love of lavish entertaining, was cool and witty, and, as the youngest of four beautiful sisters, had many lessons in the arts and graces. Some of this Copley has conveyed in her portrait by the arrangement of the hands. She sits with one elbow resting on a table, the fingers of that hand thoughtfully touching her cheek, the other hand half-concealed in the folds of her gown. Her head is a little dipped, so that she seems meditative, though not so absorbed that she could not fly into instant action. Energy controlled in repose is the theme of the slender arms and definitely, but delicately, articulated hands, with exquisite modeling in the fingers and a tiny hollow below the thumb. No tapering wax-doll fingers are these, but nimble ones that, if she had wished, could easily have braided John the watch-string that he so plaintively begged her to make him, as a little something of her own work.

♪ ♪ ♪

I fancy that I can hear Mercy Warren say: "Pray, Mr. Copley, what shall I do with my hands?" And then Mr. Copley telling her, but I cannot imagine that he had to tell her husband what to do. I think he paid Miss Quincy a compliment and watched her until she pressed her finger-tips lightly against her cheek, only pretending to hesitate when she knew perfectly well what she meant to say and do.

There are two of Copley's portraits, more removed in subject from the world of fashion and influence, that to me supremely indicate character and ability in the hands. Unfortunately for me, one is in the Cleveland Art Museum, the other laid away for safekeeping during the war, so that I know them now from prints or memory.

Surely the painter, setting to work on these, did not have to tell Nathaniel Hurd what to do with his hands, or Paul Revere, either; but both men, straightforward and well accustomed to making their hands do their bidding, naturally fell into the proper attitudes. They were both skilled artisans, Hurd most famous as an engraver, Revere as a silversmith; but both able in both handicrafts, versatile in the use of their hands, especially Revere. I think that, when Nathaniel Hurd sat for his portrait, he folded his hands and thought no more about them; that perhaps Copley asked Revere to bring along a piece of his work and that the silversmith naturally held the small exquisite teapot in one hand and supported his chin with the other. The hands of the two men furnish a remarkable example of unlikeness in similarities—Hurd's fingers the longer, befitting a long man, Revere's hands square to go with his square face, both with thumbs of the same flexible, craftsman's type. By those hands, we know the work they did.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Landmarks

With the last leaf a glowing ember,
Something to dream of and remember,
The silver finger of November

Points out the white way we will go
When winter turns the world we know
Into a wonderland of snow

And marks the landmarks one by one:
The early dusks, the paling sun,
The frosty air when day is done.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1943

Americans Found Home Not So Dull After All in War-Busy Summer of 1943

Britons Face Winter Aglow In War Gains

Whole country erupts in anthills of coal bought early as public does bit with air of good cheer.

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 20—Britishers are braced for another wartime winter, but it won't be quite so chilly as the last—not only because there will be central heating in public buildings this year, but because the knowledge of finally having turned the bitter corner of war generates an inner warmth of its own.

Even though the queues have been just as long, busses just as overpopulated, taxis just as scarce, there has been a new spirit in the months just past that has made these hardships less irksome.

It is this lighter spirit, perhaps, which prompted Englishmen to respond with such alacrity to the Fuel Ministry's appeal to early ordering of the winter's coal. The whole country suddenly erupted in anthills of black, as coal supplies overflowed onto hotel balconies, private porches, and into backyards and gardens.

Even on Trees

Squirrels scurrying to their favorite hollow tree with nuts are reported to have found the space already occupied with nuts of a blacker kind, so provident was the home front in its wartime planning.

This new spirit finds expression, too, in the bus queues, where the traditional British sportsmanship has met its greatest test. Final problem for the day of late workers is to know whether the last bus has gone without waiting to find out.

There are queues for shopping, queues for medals at Buckingham Palace, queues for the evening paper, and when the papers are gone, there still are queues to hear the news vender's verbal summary of the sold-out edition.

So queue-conscious have some persons become that an elderly woman seeing soldiers on a route march observed "I like the way they walk about in queues."

Busses Swamped

British busses are manned mostly by women conductors. These women need plenty of good humor. And they have it. When refusing to take another passenger on an already overcrowded bus, the conductress offers the comforting assurance, "A few are getting off at a church a half mile down the road." One man dealt with such a situation by hailing a taxi and telling the driver, "Chase that bus till you see someone getting off."

Taxis generally are scarce, and the officially sponsored system of taxi sharing requires a bit of forethought. On alighting from a long-distance train, it is advisable to get near the front of the train, and as soon as safe, leap to the platform, disentangle oneself from others who have done likewise, and race toward the taxi lines. The next objective is to tell the driver one's destination and peg out a claim in the taxi. The driver thereupon cruises slowly among the seething crowd calling out your destination and later comers going the same way compete for the honor of riding with you.

Travel discomforts for commuters are on the increase. Many persons cycle or walk to work. The slogan "Is your journey really necessary?" has become a catch phrase.

Victory Gardens

Thousands of stay-at-homers spent profitable vacations working in Victory gardens. The press was prolific in advice for horticultural amateurs. One in a wild flight of imagination, suggested letting nature assist gardening tasks. "Trim hedges in a strong wind and you won't have to sweep up the clippings," it proposed brightly. Possible reactions of the next-door neighbor were not detailed.

Open-air entertainment also has been a great feature of holiday-at-home programs. British audiences became almost impervious to the weather, resulting in something of an endurance contest between the actors and their public. The audience would take shelter while acting continued, and actors would not—or could not—take shelter while the audience sat.

Shakespearean plays produced in parks have been a great success. The star has a tent dressing room behind the scenes. Nymphs and sprites sit around in the intervals darning stockings, knitting, and writing letters. The hero climbs gingerly over a duck-boarding to the stage. Carefully avoiding puddles he may encounter is the stage manager who says, "Your wig is crooked, old man. You'll find the props under the lilac bush."

Salvage Drive

Most persons have cut down purchases so as to speed up war savings. Everybody salvages. London had a big salvage drive during which 8,000,000 persons turned in "white elephants." Among the curio collection resulting were some valuable pieces which were sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. Such sales are proving a happy hunting ground for American soldiers in search of presents to send back home.

Wide World; Associated Press; Cushing

Americans and British Compare Notes on Past Year of War

Upper: The queues that became a steady feature in London streets during 1943. Left center: Women porters are now being employed at British railway stations. Middle center: Crowds of shoppers line downtown New York streets, competing for depleted stocks available in stores. Right center: Ticket punching in charge of women on some of London's busses. Lower left: British munitions workers pedaling their way to the plant. Lower right: A squad of British women at agricultural work taking half an hour off for a picnic lunch.

People Find New Joy As Playtime Workers

U. S. discovers that all warm seasons are not alike as it prepares for another wartime winter—Good humor prevails despite annoyances of steakless meals, queues, rationing, and gasoline rumors.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 20—Here in the United States, Americans approach their second wartime winter well prepared for whatever may lie ahead with still-vivid memories of the summer of 1943.

It had the usual assortment of weather, but apart from that, any resemblance it may have borne to other seasons of its kind was purely coincidental.

It was a summer of victories in Sicily and "black markets" around the corner, of furlough weddings and Coupon 17, of weeding instead of week-ending, of pay-as-you-go and Ration Book 3.

Americans whirled around on a perpetual merry-go-round of rumors. Every promise of more gasoline for motorists suffered the early blight of a denial. Every prediction that the fun-driving ban would be lifted was dogged by a negative. Every warning that the draft would nab fathers aroused an equally insistent optimist.

Never Dull

So it went. There was never a dull moment, but many a bewildering one.

For the housewife, it was a summer of coupons and queues. Time lost its importance if there was a pound of butter to be had for the waiting. Bananas in the market brought a stampede. Even potatoes drew lines of waiting buyers for a few weeks.

But the deepest mystery of the season was the whereabouts of meat. Where is my wandering steak tonight? was the lament at many a family dinner table. Some surmised it had joined the Army. Others thought it had been lend-leased. A few murmured something about ceiling prices and guessed that maybe the dealers, with profits cut to the bone, as it were, just weren't buying as much as usual. As far as the average consumer was concerned, it all added up to the same thing—fish for dinner.

The grocer, meanwhile, became a Man of Importance. Everyone assiduously cultivated his friendship and favor. Housewives donned their most glamorous raiment to go to market and turned their charm full force upon the Man Behind the Counter. All the members of his family were inquired for solicitously and individually, and if perchance the conversation somehow touched upon the subject of butter or meat, the grocer understood, of course, that it was a matter quite secondary to his personal welfare.

Grass did not grow in the streets in the summer of 1943, but corn and beans and cucumbers grew in the parks. City farmers leaned on their hoes and talked knowingly of Straight Eights and Kentucky Wonders, of Pondarosas and Earlianas, of onion sets and insect sprays. The man without a Victory garden was the man of another language. He wandered around mutely while his erstwhile cronies hoed and hilled and sprayed potato plants.

It was the summer when the tide of war slowly turned and the prospect of victory became more than just a brave signal of the fingers; when the Japanese lost face and honorable shirt in the Pacific; when Mussolini lost his job and Italy surrendered; when the Russian offensive monopolized war headlines, and when Wendell L. Willkie's "One World" sold more than 1,600,000 copies.

Nothing the Same

Nothing was the same as it had been the year before. There were vacations at home instead of trips in the car, buttons instead of zippers, and letters from Somewhere in Sicily instead of from an Army camp in the United States.

Everywhere one turned there were crowds—hot, sticky crowds waiting for busses and trains, waiting to get into theaters, pouring out of them, swarming into restaurants, filling hotels, jamming into ball parks, coming off night shifts—everywhere a mass movement of people.

Plenty of Money

Everyone was earning money; everyone was spending it. Diamonds sold like peanuts, and price was of little consequence to the new monied classes.

The summer of 1943 was a time of new experiences. Everyone had his butter story, his tall tales of wartime travel. Women bewailed the run in their last pair of nylons and boasted of the vegetables they had canned.

In spite of the tension and turmoil, Americans on the whole took the summer of 1943 in their stride, worked hard, and bore with good humor the sacrifices and discomforts of the times. They looked upon "the old days" with new appreciation of their bounties and vowed that when the war was over, they would not take them lightly. They turned with new determination to the job at hand and furnished guarantee of their good faith in War Bonds.

Summers seemed as much alike as pennies—until 1943.

Just and Durable Peace Based on Help of Man in the Street

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The day is approaching when the representatives of the victorious United Nations will get together to build a peace settlement which the world hopes will this time really be permanent.

Behind these representatives for peace as for war stands the man in the street—your street, my street—Main Street, Claverly Street. For in the final analysis what our representatives decide at the conference table is our business, our responsibility, yours and mine. They receive their mandate from us. Their deliberations will be swayed by our attitude and it is we who will individually and collectively approve or reject their decisions.

The moment the fighting with lethal weapons stops, the battle of words and wits which has already begun, will increase in violence. The war will, in fact, simply be transferred to another medium—one which is less expensive of human lives but which will be equally bitter.

On the outcome of this war of words will depend the fate of the ideals for which men have been slaying one another during these past four years.

There will be wordy warfare over the punishment of war criminals, over the restitution of stolen property, over reparation for war damage, over access to the means of restoring shattered national economies, over frontiers, over armies—over the countless issues about which humanity always insists on differing.

Cannot Ignore Questions

It will be exceedingly hard for us folk in Claverly Street to understand the whys and the wherefores of all these questions. We are unacquainted with the details of the problems concerned and we have no means of getting to the bottom of them.

What then are we going to do? Wash our hands of the whole business? We cannot, even if we would. Accept unquestioningly the proposals put forward by the experts? They will often be of diametrically opposite kinds. Try and master the intricacies of international politics, economics and finance? Most of us are too busy helping to win the war even if we had the aptitude or the inclination for these highly controversial issues.

The job of us Claverley Streeters is to keep our feet firmly on the ground and refuse to get confused by the cackle and verbiage of those who have a vested interest in particular solutions. We have to stick to the fundamental issues and insist on our representatives at the peace conferences dealing with these before tackling matters of detail.

The root of the whole trouble which causes all wars is to be found in the fact that the provision of machinery for settling disputes in the international sphere has lagged behind the provision of similar machinery in the national sphere. Many inhabitants of Claverly Street can remember when their own communities were in a state bordering on anarchy. That is the condition the world is in today.

The end of this war will not mean the end of disputes. It will not even mark the end of the disputes over which this war started.

Machinery for Peace

Fundamental issue No. 1, therefore, is to insist on the provision of machinery for the peaceful settlement of all future international quarrels and to insist further that this machinery is invariably used whenever the disputants fail to reach an amicable settlement between themselves.

We may as well admit to ourselves here and now that both we and our representatives are liable to make mistakes—lots of them—when we try to rebuild the war-shattered world. We may err on the side of harshness or of leniency. We shall have to change this detail of the settlement and alter that. And we shall have to go on changing things as world conditions necessitate, for if we do not do so our peace system will become antiquated and out of date.

If this were to happen we should be faced with the probability—or the certainty—of another war.

It may not be easy to establish the idea of law and order as firmly in the international sphere as it is now established in most national States. But it must be done. And whatever form of legal machine is set up must deal with all questions and all States, great as well as small, without exception. There must be no refusal to submit a dispute to conciliation arbitration, judicial settlement, or other suitable process, merely because one party to the dispute thinks it is strong enough to be a law unto itself.

There will, of course, be an interval between the ending of hostilities and the re-establishment of peace. Whether this interval should be short or long is a matter on which opinions will differ widely. What is much more important than the length of the interval is to provide for the impartial reconsideration of temporary settlements in the light of experience.

Individual Problems

Though mistakes will naturally matter less if suitable machinery exists for correcting them, it is obvious that the fewer the mistakes the less will be the strain on the machinery. Consequently it behooves Claverly Street to get down to fundamentals on individual problems as well as on the question of the machinery which may subsequently have to deal with them. The details of all international problems are for the experts to thresh out between themselves and if we others get involved in their arguments we shall merely lose our sense of proportion.

For example: one of the fundamentals on which we are all agreed—at the moment—is that war criminals must be punished. But there is as yet no agreement as to how this can be done. The existing laws of war forbid certain acts but provide no penalties and no courts. Some countries therefore (e. g., Great Britain) urge trial before military courts.

Other countries (e. g., the Netherlands) say that under their law this would be illegal. There is also the point that both the British and American law are based on the theory that legislation must not be retroactive in its effects—that is to say that penalties ought not to be introduced for crimes committed before the law was enacted by which the act in question became a criminal one.

Even when these difficulties have been surmounted, there remains the problem of catching the criminal. Neutral countries recently replied to the British and American notes on this subject by energetically asserting their right to give asylum to "political" refugees, though they carefully refrained from saying whether they would regard wanted war criminals as coming in that category.

However, it is clear the Claverly Streeters must weigh the importance of making an example of those who have flagrantly broken moral codes against the importance of the serious legal and traditional obstacles to punishing such individuals.

Estimate of Effects

Natural indignation must be tempered by the necessity of calmly estimating the effect of deliberately setting aside long-established precedents and procedure. If we are in doubt, it may be worth considering also whether punishment for past misdeeds is likely to help in preventing future repetition.

According to our answers to these questions we shall urge our representative either to bring war criminals to the bar of human justice or to refrain from doing so. If we find that the vote of the majority goes against our way of thinking, we have only to remember that majority rule is an essential feature of the kind of world we are fighting for.

Even more intricate considerations are involved in the problem of frontiers, questions of historical association, of racial and linguistic development, of economic and financial viability, of geographical convenience and strategic security. All these facets of the frontier problem interact on one another to project a different picture from each and every angle at which the screen is viewed.

So far as Europe is concerned, two facts at any rate are axiomatic: first, that not one of the countries involved in the present struggle will emerge from the peace negotiations with precisely the same frontiers as those it had when the war began; second, that whatever frontiers are ultimately agreed upon, will be regarded as unjust by considerable groups of people.

To cite a few typical and delicate instances: when Germany overran Poland in 1939, a provisional demarcation line was agreed between Germany and the Soviet Union which the latter now claims should be the permanent frontier between a reconstituted Poland and the Soviet Union. Poland, on the other hand, claims that there should be a return to the boundary fixed in the Treaty of Riga which ended the Polish-Bolshevik War of 1920.

Frontiers in Dispute

Conversely, the Poles claim that they should retain Teschen which they took from Czechoslovakia at the time of Munich. The Czechs, on the other hand, claim a return to their pre-Munich boundary.

There are similar claims by the Poles against Germany; by the Czechoslovaks against Germany and Hungary; by the Yugoslavs against Hungary, Italy, and Bulgaria; by the Greeks against Italy, Bulgaria, and Albania. There is also a long-standing frontier dispute between the two satellite countries, Hungary and Rumania.

The natural tendency when the war ends will be for the victors to force the vanquished to surrender all disputed territory and sign articles of surrender on the dotted line. If this happens there will soon be an inevitable reaction which will be assiduously fanned by propaganda on the part of the vanquished in the hope of getting the decision reversed.

Thus the effect of allowing the victors simply to spoil the vanquished or the strong to override the weak, merely because they are strong, will be to sow the seeds of future disputes. Every effort, therefore, should be made to get agreement on the way in which frontiers will be delimited before any attempt is made at final delimitation.

Solution to Trade Problems Held in World Cartel System

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 — International cartels—by another name, probably, and Government instead of privately controlled, but cartels just the same—may be one of the means by which the United Nations will meet the Atlantic Charter's promise of equal access to raw materials for all nations.

The term "cartel" has been given an odious connotation both by some politicians out to "get" big business and by big businesses which have misused noncompetitive agreements. But, after this war, there are going to be a lot of noncompetitive agreements if there is to be peace in our, or anybody else's, time.

Basically, a cartel is a simple thing.

Before the war there was a world tin cartel operated by private Bolivian, British and Dutch producers. The Dutch East Indies, producing tin more cheaply than anyone else, might have put eight producing areas in America, Africa and Europe out of business. So they all got together and decided Indies tin would be sold at prices which the others could meet. Cross-ownership had a part in making the agreement possible. That is a simple cartel.

Territorial Agreements

Another simple form has been the territorial agreement, under which companies producing under the same formula agree not to compete in certain fields: in other words, they divide up the market.

Sometimes this, or a combination of the two, has been used merely to keep prices jacked-up. In other cases, despite what the politicians say, it has prevented uneconomical competition.

Agreements between nations, rather than companies, are now being proposed. It is a nebulous thing so far, only a thread running through the attempts of individual students of world affairs to find the means of implementing those Atlantic charter words:

" . . . to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and raw materials of the world. . . . "

But the thread is very definitely there.

Coupled with it is free trade—possibly to be attained through very gradual tariff reductions permitting long-term adjustment of domestic economies, so that, for instance, the standards of India's cotton growers could be pulled up, rather than those of America pulled down.

Tariff-less trade, rather than free trade, probably is a better description of what some of these students are heading for.

What would a cartel-controlled, tariff-less world look like?

If the individual students held a convention and, with all the good will in the world, mixed the portions of their ideas which would mix at all, here is one individual's impression of what they would find themselves driving for:

World Organization

An international organization of experts representing first, world regions, secondly, individual nations; these experts to operate as nearly as humanly possible on a basis of pure economic science, just as pure researchers work in biology or chemistry; to determine what the world has to offer its population as a whole, which regions should concentrate on production of individual materials, which nations should cease more or less artificial, or forced, production in fields for which others are better fitted; to fix the prices of free exchange with, where necessary until the system has shaken down as it has among the commonwealths of the United States, subsidies to bring "cheap labor" to a high level rather than permitting it to drag "high" labor down.

These students do not foresee two-car garages all over Malaya and China in the immediate future. Some of them do foresee Chinese and Malayan farmers getting modern tools with which to help themselves while Americans are getting another automobile.

Whether such an experiment in pure economic science could maintain, say, the American standard, while at the same time making the bottom a lot higher, is uncertain. But there are those who, in the composite, are working and hoping for that very thing.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales 500,000
Previous day's sales 906,290
1943 volume to date 254,520,922
1942 volume to date 102,281,291

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	48.3	Prv. day	47.7
Month ago	50.7	Year ago	40.1
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	58	58	58	+ ¼
Acme Steel (3)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Adams Exp C .15g	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Air Reduction 1a	4	40½	39¾	40½	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	6	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	22	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	3	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
Allen pf $30 ww	8	25⅜	24½	24½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	2	26¾	26¼	26¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ ¼
Allied Mills (1g)	69	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼a	5	34⅞	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf (3a)	2	30¼	30	30	
Am Agricchem 1.20a	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	50	60	60	60	
Am Bosch (1a)	5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05a	10	36	35½	35½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	91	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	1	174¾	173¾	174¾	+1¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½w	1	64	64	64	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	+ ½
Am Com Sug 3½g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Am Distill	41	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+1
Am Export L 1¼a	4	4¼	4¾	4¾	
Am & For Power	42	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4.35a	2	68½	67	68½	+2½
Am FP 5?pf 5.07a	6	76½	76	76	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	72	18⅜	17¾	18	+ ⅜
Am-Haw SS (3)	1	32	32	32	
Am Hide&Leath	2	3	3	3	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	63¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
Am Internat 1.40	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	40	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	5	73¼	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅜
Am M & Fdy .80	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Am Pow & Light	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	54	45⅞	44⅜	44½	
Am P & L $5 pf	32	41	40	40¼	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .40g	58	—	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½y	18	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
Am Safety Razor 1a	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Ship Bld 3g	1	27	27	27	
Am Smelt&R (2)	4	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Am Snuff (2.40)	3	39	39	3	Nov 19
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	8	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Am Stove (1.20)	2	16¼	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1½a	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	156¾	156	156⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	54¼	54	54½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	56	55¾	56	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	110	139⅜	13	139¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Am Viscose (2)	3	42⅞	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Am Water Works	17	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (8k)	5	69¾	66¾	69¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½a	14	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Armour Ill	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	2	69	69	69	
Armour Ill pf	10	73	73	73	—1
Armstrong Cork 1g	4	37	37	37	+ ½
Arnold Const (½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	4	91½	90¾	91¼	+1¼
Atch T & SF (6)	22	54¾	53¾	53⅞	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	83	83	83	
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	10	28¾	28	28	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1g)	6	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½g	70	57	57	57	
Austin Nichols	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .20g	48	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco cl 3¾g	38	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	35	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Bang&Ar pf7½k	80	61¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
Barker Bros 1½g	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Barmdall Oil .60a	6	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (4)	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	6	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
Bell Aircraft (1a)	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11¼	10¾	10¾	
Bendix Aviat 2½g	6	33¾	33¼	33¼	
Benet In L (.90g)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Best & Co 1.60a	6	35¾	33¼	23¼	— ½
Best Foods (.80g)	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	13	57	56½	56⅝	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	11	12⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	7	43¾	43⅜	43½	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	20	68	68	68	
Bon Ami B 2½	30	65	65	65	+ ½
Bond Stores 1.30g	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
BraniffAirways .60	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	41¾	41¼	41¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1.20	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 3.20	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	10	116	116	116	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	20	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	20	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel (¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Bullard Co 2½g	2	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Burling Mills 1.90a	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Bush Termin 1.20e	7	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	20	59	58¾	59	+1
Butler Bros .60	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson 1¼g	4	19½	19¾	19½	+ ½
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	18	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Cambell Wy ¾ag	3	14⅞	14½	14½	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	1	22½	22½	22½	
Canadian Pacific	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Capitol Adm A	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2½g	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co 7g	3	125½	125¼	125½	+1½
Caro C & O (5)	40	95½	95⅛	95½	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅝
Celanese Corp1½g	4	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	116	116	116	
Celanese pr pf 7	80	123	122	122	—1
Celotex Corp (3½	5	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	50	18	18	18	
Cent Foundry .10g	12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	1	9½	9½	9½	
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf	30	63	63	63	— ¼
Chain Belt (1)	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	6	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ½
Chi & E Ill	11	7¼	6½	6½	— ½
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2¼k	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	15¾	15⅝	1566	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp (3)	7	77	76	76⅞	+ ⅞
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
City Invest	50	51	51	51	
City Stores	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cleve&Pi spl 2	10	53	53	53	+ ¾
Clev Grap Br 1½g	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Cluett Peab 1½a	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	6	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼k	20	106½	106	106	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Col & South	30	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 1pf	110	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Col & Sou 2pf	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	74½	73½	74½	
Colum Pict (1½g)	4	17⅜	17	17	
Comi Credit (3)	9	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	7	41¼	41	41	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .30e	5	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
Com'with & South	63	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4½k	10	75⅞	75	75	— ⅞
Com'with Ed 1.40	21	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½a	1	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
Con C pr pf 6½	1	105	105	105	
Cons Copper .10g	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	28	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
Cons Fi'm I pf 3½a	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Con Nat Gas w d	13	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	1	10¼	10¼	+ ½
Cons Vultee 1½g	11	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Container Co 1½g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	21	6⅛	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Container Co 1½g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	4	32¾	32½	32½	
Cont Dia Fib .65g	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .60	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	7	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (2g)	1	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅜
Cop'wd S pf2½y	40	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Corn Prod pf 7	20	178½	178½	178	
Cornell-D El 1.10g	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	16	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½
Crosley Corp 1½g	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Cork (¾ag)	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	30	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Crucible Steel (3g)	6	32½	32	32¼	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	72	72	72	+1
Cuban-AmSug .40g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	92	92	92	
Curt Pub pr pf 3	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	6	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	2	13	13	13	+ ½
Deere & Co 2e	11	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
De' & Hudson	5	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	35	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	3	20	19⅞	20	
Devoe & Ray (1a)	40	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Diam T Mot 1¼g	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	13	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	98	98	98	— ½
Dixie Cup (½ag)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	110	43¾	43¼	43¾	
Doehler Die C 1½g	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
DomcMines h1.60	8	22⅜	22	22	
Douglas Aircraft 5g	8	50¼	49¼	49¼	+1
Dow Chem (3)	1	126	126	126	
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ ½
Durhill Int	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
du Pont de N 4¼ag	7	139½	139	139¼	+1¼
Eastern Air L	7	35¾	35	35¾	+1¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	37⅜	37	37⅜	— ⅛
Ei & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Ei Auto-Lite 1½a	1	26	36	36	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼ag	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
El Power & Lt	38	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	12	87	86	87	+ ¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	34	91½	90¼	91	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Emp Pub Service	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
EnPS$5¼pf5½z	20	89	88½	88½	—1½
Erie RR (1g)	5	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	8	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ¾
Evans Products	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3½e	1		7	7	
Exchange Buff ¼ag	7	3	3	3	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
Farms Tel & Rad	46	10⅛	10	10	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	6	23	22¾	22¾	
Fed D S pf 4½a	100	97½	96⅜	97½	+1⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	2	46	46	46	
Firestone T&R (2g)	5	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	—1⅜
Flintkote .65g	26	18⅛	18	18	— ⅞
Flintkote pf4½g	1	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Fotambee Stl	1	6½	6½	6½	
FotlambeeStl pf	40	46	45¼	4u	
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Fost Wh pf 7½	50	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	14	13¾	13¾	
Freeport Sulph (2)	8	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Garr (Robert) ¼e	2	3	3	3	
Gamewell Co 2	70	25	25	25	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .45g	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Gen Am Inv 40e	6	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Gen Am Trans 1e	4	40	40	40	+ ¼
Gen Baking .60	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	3	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable	19	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
Gen Cab pf 7k	20	62½	62½	62½	— ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	17	35	34⅜	35	+ ¼
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½z	10	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	
Gen G & El A	16	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	27	50¼	49⅞	50	
Gen Prec Eq ¾ag	1	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Public Serv	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Gen Refract .90g	2	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Gen Stl C pf 6k	10	81½	81½	81½	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
Gen Tire & R (1g)	3	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .70g	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Glidden Co (1.20g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Goodrich (BF) 2g	6	39¼	38½	39	+ ⅞
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R (2)	16	35	34½	35	+1¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ½
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Granby Con M .60	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	9	1 ¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	10	15C	150	150	
Green Bay&W 5	20	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Green (H L) (2a)	2	45	45	45	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1a	1	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11¾	11	11	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	3	11¼	11½	11½	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½ag	8	34½	34	34	+1
Gulf Oil (1a)	1	45½	45½	45½	
Harb-Walker (1)	2	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Hayes Mfg	2	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¾
Hercules Motors 1	55	17¾	16½	17½	+1½
Holland Furn (2)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
Hollander&Son 1e	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Homestake Mining	15	38⅛	38	38	— ¼
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	42	42	42	
Houd-Hersey B2½g	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Howe Sound (3)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hupp Motor	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	7	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	10	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Inger-Rand (6)	2	39¼	89	89¼	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand pf 6	10	161	161	161	+1
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Int Chem Cp 1.60	1	30	30	30	+1
Intercon Rubber 1e	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+1⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
Int Harvester (2)	8	67¼	67	67	
Int Harv pf (7)	10	168	167	168	
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ¼ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Int Mining	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	19	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper	24	12⅞	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	12	66¼	65	6 ¼	+1¾
Int Ry Cen Am	7	2½	2½	2½	
Int Shoe 1.80)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Int Silver (3)*	1	4 ¼	49¼	49½	+ ⅜
Int Tel & Tel	125	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Jarvis (WB) 90g	3	12⅛	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	2	26¾	2 ½	26¾	+ ¼
Johns-Manv 2½ag	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1
Jones&L Stl 2	6	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2a	2	22¼	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
Kaufmann D (¾ag)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Kayser (J) (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Kaufmann pf 5	3	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Kennecott Cp 1¼ag	17	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Keystone S&W ¾ag	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Kresge D St ¼ag	1	7	7	7	
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	31½	31¼	31½	
Laclede Gas	160	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Lehigh Port C 1½	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Lehigh Val RR	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
Lehr & Fink 1.05a	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Gla 1½ag	7	40¼	39¾	40	+1¼
Libby McN&L 45g	40	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1.60a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
Liggett & My B 3a	161	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
Liggett&My B 3a	161	65½	65	65½	+1
Lima Locomo 1½ag	6	33⅞	33	33⅞	+1⅜
Link-Belt (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	19	19	19	
Lockheed Airc1½g	16	15

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Coal Operators Demand Price Rise at Once

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soft coal operators complained that their money has been used "without any trace of consent" to pay for Federal operation of the mines and declared that they must have official assurance of higher prices to cover their costs.

Unless the Government acts quickly and adequately to so assure them, they said in a letter to Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, many of them will not be able to finance government operation of their property beyond next week.

The operators told Mr. Vinson that although the Government seized their mines during the recent coal strike and arbitrarily increased the costs of operation, it is not providing any of the funds or any assurance that the losses may be recouped by higher prices.

The OPA, they said, already has advised that it will not authorize adjustable billing or retroactive prices to compensate for the increased cost already accrued under the Nov. 3 Ickes-Lewis wage agreement.

The situation confronting them, the operators said, "not only affects the basic rights of all owners of property, subject to seizure by blanket gestures; it directly threatens the ability of seized mines producing a very substantial tonnage of the nation's output to operate."

"We believe," the letter continued, "we have the right to ascertain definitely from you whether OPA will by proper order protect the actual increases in cost from Nov. 1, when and as definitely determined. If not, it will be necessary to ask the Secretary of the Interior to assume and provide for the full increased cost in some adequate manner."

The letter was signed by L. C. Campbell, chairman of a subcommittee of the advisory committee of operators assembled by Secretary Ickes after he took over the mines two weks ago.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced termination of Government possession and control over the mines of 43 bituminous coal companies, the first mines released since the latest Federal seizure on Nov. 1.

Mr. Ickes said the mines were being returned upon advice that no strikes or stoppages have occurred in them since Oct. 25, and that none is threatened.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Dairy Official

James W. Irwin

Appointed to the executive staff of National Dairy Products Corporation. Mr. Irwin, formerly executive assistant to the president of Monsanto Chemical Company, has served as a dollar-a-year consultant on industrial relations to the Navy Department.

Average Over-All Newsprint Cut Next Quarter 18 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The recommended scale of cuts in newsprint usage for the first quarter of 1944 will range up to 24 per cent of the 1941 base tonnage for the largest newspapers, the War Production Board said in clarifying proposals submitted Thursday by the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee.

The average over-all reduction under 1941 base newsprint usage will be 18 per cent, it was stated, under a sliding scale in which small newspapers are not cut at all and larger ones are cut heavily.

On Thursday it was announced that the cuts would range as high as 28 per cent for some of the larger papers, with the over-all reduction amounting to 23 per cent.

The apparent discrepancy was explained as arising from the fact that newspapers had already accomplished a five per cent saving from the gross newsprint usage of 1941.

The net result of the new reductions, therefore, if they are formally ordered into effect by WPB as expected, will be to bring over-all newsprint consumption down about 23 per cent under the gross tonnage consumed in 1941 but only about 18 per cent down from the "base tonnage" which excludes papers formerly used for free copies and other over-printing.

The base tonnage of each newspaper, against which the new sliding scale of cuts it to be applied, is reckoned as follows, WPB said:

Each published will figure the tonnage used to produce only his net paid circulation in the first quarter of 1941; will add three per cent for paper spoilage; and then will add a paper tonnage proportionate to his percentage increase in circulation, if any, from the fourth quarter of 1941 to the fourth quarter of 1942.

The tonnage for subsequent quarters of next year will be worked out similarly, using the corresponding quarter of 1941 as the base.

More Steel Planned For Civilian Needs

NEW YORK (AP) — Arthur D. Whiteside, vice-chairman for civilian requirements of the War Production Board, speaking before the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, said that 260,000 tons of steel, calling for a supplementary allocation of 135,000 tons above present quotas, will be made available for civilian production requirements in the first quarter of next year.

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Kaiser Urges Huge Credit Recovery Pool

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder and production expert, proposed tonight a vast private credit pool backed by banks, insurance companies, industry, government and labor unions to finance reconversion of industry to peacetime work.

Accompanying formation of such a financing venture, he advocated, should be a 10 per cent sales tax on all consumer goods, proceeds to be applied directly to the reduction of Government debt. Other taxes to pay for the war, he said, would tend to prevent accumulation of capital by industry and individuals.

"We have no constructive program for financing peace," Mr. Kaiser asserted in an address prepared for delivery before the Sales Executive Conference of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He called this lack "the only great unsolved problem in recovery and reconstruction."

Contending a large number of businesses will need special credit accommodations, Mr. Kaiser declared:

"There is instant and urgent need for a vast credit pool to take care of the rehabilitation of enterprise, both large and small, for whatever period is necessary to restore them to independent financial status.

"This may have to be a joint credit pool in which banking, life insurance, Government and even industry itself will participate."

Of labor union inclusion he commented:

"Organized labor has accumulated a vast store of funds. . . . It may be that the unions should share in the credit pool; perhaps they should join with the bankers and the Government in providing the sinews of recovery, and participate in the administration of the fund. Then they would weigh and judge the intricate and complicated problems of business enterprise struggling to survive."

Mr. Kaiser declared:

"Perhaps the greatest illusion we have suffered in the modern world is the theory that governments can finance anything and everything needful.

"We have forgotten that governments have no money . . . that every time the government finances any individual or enterprise it does so out of taxation or borrowing. We have forgotten that taxation ultimately rests solely upon productive enterprise."

General Sikorski Honor Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A postgraduate scholarship for a Polish student at the Liverpool School of Architecture is suggested as a memorial to the late General Sikorski, Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

A Merseyside Committee, with Lord Derby patron and Lord Leverhulme chairman, has been formed on the initiative of the Merseyside Anglo-Polish Society, and an appeal launched for £10,000.

Just over a year ago General Sikorski opened a Polish School of Architecture within the Liverpool School of Architecture—a venture made possible through the joint efforts of the Polish Government, the University of Liverpool and the British Council. Establishment of a postgraduate scholarship for a Polish student, it is felt, would permanently maintain in peacetime the contact already established by the Polish School of Architecture. The sum of £10,000 would enable a scholarship to be given annually to a suitable Polish candidate.

S. A. Steel Output Nears 1,400,000 Tons

NEW YORK (AP)—Latin American countries will have a combined capacity for producing 1,400,000 tons of steel ingots and castings annually following the completion of plants now under construction, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

The new production capacity of the Latin countries will be somewhat less than Poland's prewar output, and more than Swedish production, the institute added.

Brazil and Mexico will account for about 85 per cent of South America's future output, while Peru, Argentina, Chile and Colombia will represent the remaining 15 per cent.

Nat'l Steel, Units Rejoin Iron & Steel Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Steel Corp. and its principal subsidiaries which resigned as company members of the American Iron & Steel Institute in 1941 have rejoined that trade organization of the steel industry, it was learned.

Withdrawal of the companies in the midst of a C. I. O. campaign for a wage increase for steel workers was reported to have followed differences between Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National, and executives of some other leading steel companies over the handling of the wage dispute.

National Steel and its subsidiaries early in 1941 gave its employees a 10 cents an hour increase. This was done while negotiations were in progress between subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. and representatives of the C. I. O. steel workers union.

WPB Official Lauds Labor-Management Show

Egan

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, flew in from Washington this week to put his blessing on the New England WPB's pioneer War Production Drive Show at 17 Court Street, Boston, where the production-increasing and morale-boosting techniques of New England's 225 labor-management committees are on display in the first exhibition of its kind anywhere in the country. Terming this "live" exhibit of labor-management teamwork something wholly unique, he said: "No war worker or manufacturer interested in speeding production should miss this show." Left to right: Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England regional manager of WPB's War Production Drive; Mr. Wilson; Gail Smith, regional WPB labor representative, and Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional WPB chairman. Inset: Suggestion Box, for ideas to improve production, and Gripe Box, for the voicing of complaints.

Labor-Employer Round-Tables For Production Bearing Fruit

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Man as a workman is a co-operative creature, however strong the divisive elements in his make-up may be. He knows even when at odds with fellow workers or his employer that more can be accomplished by sinking differences for the benefit of the common cause than by insisting on his own conception of justice. But a sense of injustice generally obscures a clear view of the goal. Any development, therefore, that tends to dissipate misunderstanding during this time of war is doubly welcome in that it will (1) reduce the time needed to achieve victory and (2) bring material benefits to both management and labor.

Such a development today is a national movement toward employer - employee co-operation. This is not at first sight evident, in view of numerous strikes and publicized antagonism between corporation executives and union leaders. The dismal echoes of union charges of corporate profiteering during the war, of chambers of commerce strictures on labor using the emergency to force the Government to do its bidding, of Truman Committee name calling—reverberate in partisan halls and public forums. But, nevertheless, the growth of teamwork is becoming more apparent.

Rapid Growth Shown

In no section of the nation is the rapprochement between labor and management receiving greater impetus than in the New England area where the Labor-Management Show in Boston under the auspices of the War Production Board is bringing into focus the advantages that come from working harmoniously together. Already some 225 labor management war production drive committees in this section can bring concrete evidence that the co-operative idea in the all-important matter of production is practicable and effective.

Discussing the program with the writer, Edward P. Place, managing editor of the Labor-Management News, weekly publication of the War Production Drive, said that the principle of teamwork is receiving vastly more than lip-service, as is proved by the consistent growth of the number of these committees all over the country. There were 3,012 of these groups by the last count, representing well over 6,000,000 workers, and the aggregate is being enlarged every week. Mr. Place expects eventual expansion to around 8,000 committees functioning for some 12,000,000 employees.

Referring to the origin of the plan, he stated that while cooperation between company management and employees has been in sporadic evidence for at least two decades, with the first important example of such a "meeting of minds" reported from Ohio, the current program stems from a directive by President Roosevelt in February, 1942 following conferences with WPB Chief, Donald Nelson. The pioneering show in Boston with its scores of displays of cooperative effort and winning ideas is expected to be followed by others in different parts of the country.

Movement 'Snow-balling'

Fred Todd, chief of the field services section of the War Production Drive, in Boston this week, reported that his chief, T. K. Quinn, director-general of the drive, is highly gratified at the heightened interest companies and war workers are taking in the program.

"The movement is actually snowballing," said Mr. Todd, "with the formation of new committees daily being reported. Both labor and management perceive the desirability and good sense of sitting around a table, operating as a group of American citizens to solve mutual problems. Great things may confidently be expected from it."

It is perhaps trite to say that lacking a common and imminent danger, no such a flowering of mutual confidence and co-ordination of effort would have come about. This may be a sad commentary on how men appraise their best interest, but at any rate, the mechanism for more efficient production as well as greater good will is here. It has been tested and is proving beneficial to the war effort, to employees and to management.

Just what are the specific problems to which Labor-Management Committees are addressing themselves and in which a praiseworthy degree of success is being attained? They are those which arise out of or are connected with production. They lend themselves to joint effort because their solution will help beat the enemy more quickly, will be profitable to both factors and will not disturb existing arrangements of a fundamental character.

Character of Problems

It might be well to enumerate some of the major matters now being dealt with under this Drive. They include suggestions of new methods and devices, safety drives, transportation problems, improving apprentice training, bettering of working conditions, salvage, tool conservation, absenteeism, promoting economy in the use of materials, raising the quality of workmanship, eliminating breakdowns in equipment, etc. In all of these topics, the worker's interest will be equal to that of the employer, since rewards for valuable suggestions are usually proportionate to the savings made.

It will be noted that the foregoing are chiefly technical questions and bear no relationship to the controversial problems of wages, closed shop or jurisdictional disputes. These latter are in a separate compartment, and where self-interest dictates irreconcilable demands, they seemingly must be settled by a show of force.

Excellent Record to Date

What is the record to date in such enlistment of owners and managers with the workers to increase production? This is not a question that can be answered categorically, in a few words. Perhaps the best reply is that found in a pamphlet just published by the War Production Drive—WPB under the direction of Mr. Quinn. In it are detailed reports of 100 industrial companies, relating the benefits derived from the operation of labor-management production committees. Invariably, they tell of more effective utilization of men, machines and time. And what is of almost equal interest—the expressed determination by many companies to continue such committees after the war.

It goes without saying that not every committee achieves all it sets out to do. Problems vary as widely as do individuals and type of product. But the basic ingredient is a desire for fair play founded on friendly trust and a belief that more is to be gained by co-operative effort than by the pulling and hauling natural to fighting organizations.

Of course, there are still employers who are suspicious of the camel's head in the tent, as there are labor racketeers who see no advantage to themselves in this new approach. But these will lose their power to sabotage or retard as the success of the venture proves its worth. Even if co-operation is an old story, it constantly offers new applications. The fact that its absence has caused chaos in the international field, may well prove the clinching argument that it is indispensable in industrial relations.

Disbursements Of Dividends Now in Flood

Announcements of dividend disbursements by leading concerns throughout the country are appearing with increasing frequency as the holiday season approaches.

Among the latest reports available are the following:

National Cash Register Co., declared a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 6. Also announced was the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Kennecott Copper Corp. declared a special dividend of $1 and a dividend of 25 cents per common share, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 29. Payments for the year will be $3 the same as 1942, including a similar special dividend Dec. 24 last year.

National Tool Company directors declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, which brings total 1943 dividends to 35 cents a share, compared with 30 cents a share in 1942. The dividend is payable Dec. 20 to stockholders of record Dec. 3.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., declared a dividend of $1.50 per common share payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Nov. 29. Total payments for the year are $3, compared to $2 in 1942.

Atlantic Coast Line Co. (of Conn.), an investment company with substantial interests in the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, announced a dividend of $2 a share payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Nov. 29. Payments for 1943 increased to $3.50 over $2.50 last year.

Aviation Corp. declared a dividend of 10 cents per share payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 30. Payments this year total 20 cents against 25 cents last year.

National Dairy Products Corp. announced an extra dividend of 10 cents per common share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 29. Dividends for 1943 total $1 against 80 cents last year.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent, equal to $1.50 per share, upon capital stock, payable on and after Dec. 13 to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 20.

Continental Can Company declared a year-end dividend of 25 cents a common share, payable Dec. 15, to holders of record Nov. 16. Payment will bring disbursements this year to $1 compared with $1.25 in 1942.

General Bronze Corporation declared a dividend of 30 cents a common share, payable Dec. 20, to holders of record Dec. 10. A payment of the same amount July 20 was the first dividend since 1930.

Muskegon Piston Ring Co. directors declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on common stock, payable Dec. 17 to holders of record ov. 24, bringing 1943 payments to 90 cents against $1.25 in 1942.

Pure Oil Co. declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 1. In the past two years 50 cents has been paid in December—only payment in each year on common shares.

Mangel Stores Corp. directors declared a dividend of $3.50 a share on account of arrears and a quarterly disbursement of $1.25 on the cumulative convertible preferred—both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 3. After payment arrears will amount to $10 a share.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., declared a dividend of $1, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 30, bringing 1943 payments to $2.12½ against $2 paid in 1942.

Universal Cooler Corp. declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on class "A" stock payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Payments this year total 75 cents and are the first since 1940.

American Meter Co. Inc. announced a dividend of 25 cents a share payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 26. Payments in the same amount were paid in previous quarters bringing the total to $1, compared with $1.50 last year.

Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. declared an initial dividend of 20 cents a share, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Dec. 3.

Schiff Co. announced an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per common share, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. A similar extra dividend was paid Dec. 15 last year.

General Cigar Co. Inc. declared an extra dividend of $1 and a dividend of 25 cents per common share, both payable Dec. 18 to holders of record Nov. 29. Dividends this year total $2 against $2.25 for 1942.

Aluminum and Auto Workers Make Demands for Wage Rises

By the Associated Press

Aluminum workers joined the C. I. O. march for higher pay yesterday, asking a 15-cents-an-hour increase which would crack the "Little Steel" formula of the War Labor Board.

Already, the United Auto Workers had demanded that this wage formula be thrown away, and the steel workers have called a meeting Nov. 30 to push the union campaign to scrap this restriction as out of line with increased costs of living.

Hit Federal Failure

Representatives of the aluminum workers, saying their demands "are in common with the unanimous sentiments of the recent C. I. O. convention," voted at Pittsburgh yesterday "to see to it that our members receive full compensation in cash for the failure of our Government to hold the line on the price front."

A union spokesman said that workers at each of the aluminum plants established prior to Jan. 1, 1941, have received since then increases "equal to or above" the 15 per cent raise permitted by the war Labor Board under the "Little Steel" formula. A company official said basic male hiring rates at the New Kensington, Pa., plant are 78 cents an hour "with other plants varying slightly."

About 50,000 workers in 26 plants of the Aluminum Company of America are involved.

The union argument is essentially the same as that advanced by the U. A. W. in calling the "Little Steel" wage plan "basically wrong." The contention is that wages are drastically curbed while no adequate restrictions are applied to prices, profits or salaries of executives.

Ask Cash Increases

While the auto workers called for an escalator plan to raise wages as prices advance, the aluminum union suggested that its members be given cash increases to compensate for living cost gains and the remainder of the raises in the form of war bonds.

The growing drive against the "Little Steel" formula comes at a time when a War Labor Board committee is surveying the whole cost of living index at the direction of President Roosevelt. It also runs into the announced stand of WLB Chairman William H. Davis that he has no intention of backing down on WLB policies.

Only the President or Congress can modify the "Little Steel" formula, Mr. Davis has said.

Meanwhile, details of the arrangement by which the United Mine Workers won a $1.50-a-day wage increase still remain to be worked out.

Coal miners and operators were in session at Washington, and the capital awaited a decision by the War Labor Board on such unresolved issues as the application of increased earnings to piece-workers and outside employees.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Clyde Reed (R) of Kansas, told his colleagues that a strike ballot now in progress among non-operating rail workers in protest against the stabilization director's refusal to approve a flat increase of 8 cents an hour is sure to result in authorization for a walkout.

He asked that Congress pass the Truman resolution to approve the increase to head off serious trouble.

Retail Sales Show 10 to 12 Per Cent Gains Over 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales activity improved over last week and continued 10 to 12 per cent higher than a year earlier under stimulus of Christmas promotions and seasonable weather, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Record volume mainly was reported by apparel and gift departments. In housefurnishings and other lines hit by limited supplies sales were spotty.

Men's and women's accessories sold well with some of the heaviest buying in handbags, muffs and jewelry. Lingerie, gloves and neckwear did excellent business while sales of furs and other heavy apparel rose as the weather turned colder.

In home furnishings demand was noted for tableware, quality china, heat-resistant glass and pottery wares, lamps, draperies and tapestries.

Retail food volume compared favorably with last week although milk sales were off because of shortages in many areas. Supplies generally were good except in confectionery and liquor stocks.

Regional percentage increases were New England 2 to 4, East 4 to 6, Middle West 10 to 12, Northwest 4 to 6, South 15 to 18, Southwest 19 to 23 and Pacific Coast 18 to 22.

Bank Clearings Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 23 leading cities aggregated $8,330,447,000 in the week ended Nov. 17, Dun & Brandstreet reported. This total compared with $8,753,477,000 in the preceding full week and $8,377,839,000 in the six-day week last year.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

An Orchestral Democracy

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Staid symphony concertgoers of the Victorian and Edwardian eras would rub their eyes at some of the headlines which have recently decorated the pages of our more sprightly journals. "Big money in good music"; "Good music makes box-office boom" "£20,000-a-week shows," and so on. One impresario has stated: "I have taken classical music to a little miners' institute at Wrexham, in Wales, where cinema seats were twopence and fourpence, and played to £300." In London the gross takings are said to be £10,000 a week. It is estimated that 75,000 people listen every week in the capital and big provincial cities to the six leading symphony orchestras. The time which Benjamin Franklin said was money now includes musical time.

* * *

The orchestra is, in every sense of the phrase, "the big noise." Pianists—if they will forgive the metaphor—rank as the next most popular noise. It is said that you have now only to open the lid of a well-trained concert grand piano and it immediately begins to play the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B flat minor or the Beethoven "Emperor." In actual fact one often hears performances of these works which give the impression that the piano is playing the pianist rather than the pianist playing the piano. As Plutarch pointed out, custom is almost a second nature.

The Director of National Service Entertainments has just announced a Government-supported scheme to send famous orchestras on tour to entertain war workers. Leading conductors and soloists will accompany them and perhaps see the inside of a factory for the first time. The plan provides for four concerts a week for forty weeks in factories or public halls; and admission, limited to war workers, will be one shilling, or sixpence including tax. Pianists will be able to gaze with envy and respect at steam-hammers and other percussive monsters; and factory hooters will have to look to their vocal laurels.

The war has not only popularized orchestral music, independently of planners and startled impresarios alike, but has produced a phenomenon the significance of which is as yet scarcely appreciated outside the musical profession. This phenomenon is a British self-governed orchestra. Readers of Thomas Russell's lively "Philharmonic" (reviewed on this page last year) will remember how the London Philharmonic Orchestra, founded in 1932 by Sir Thomas Beecham, faced collapse in 1939. When in doubt or difficulty form a committee!

The general result, if not the aim, of all committees is compromise. Evidently the members of the London Philharmonic Orchestra's 1939 committee had served on committees before. They "cut the cackle" and as Mr. Russell told us, decided at once "that power was essential if anything constructive was to be achieved, and a new company was formed which was to admit as shareholders only playing members of the orchestra, while all other interests were rigidly excluded."

As J. B. Priestley once explained to a Yorkshire audience, "So you see, this orchestra is run like a soviet—if you don't mind the word." If there still exists anyone who minds the word he can safely substitute another—"democracy," government of the orchestra, by the orchestra, for the orchestra.

The modern orchestral player is an artist, and events have affirmed his willingness to make sacrifices. His point of view, naturally, is very different to that of those purveyors of music who look at art through a box-office window and to whom the rustle of notes and chink of silver seem the sweetest of sounds.

The member of a self-governing orchestra may belong to an orchestra, but the orchestra belongs to him. The difference in the players' outlook need not be stressed. Feeling some curiosity about the practical side, one approached Mr Russell—once a viola player in the orchestra and now its secretary and business manager. He at once very kindly provided the information from which the following components are drawn.

* * *

The method of an elected committee of five has been maintained and two members retire and come up for re-election every year. A committee prepared programs, which are subsequently confirmed by the management and the conductor engaged. This, Mr. Russell says, gives an added sense of responsibility to certain members of the orchestra.

The election of an orchestral committee has been encouraged: "this has as its principal objective the canalizing of any complaints, criticisms or suggestions coming from individual members of the orchestra." The policy, in fact, is to draw in as many members as possible—a corrective to any undue influence by an individual or a small group. . . . Such an organization makes great demands on the loyalty of the players, but 90 per cent of them have accepted the responsibilities involved, to say nothing of extremely hard work.

The L. P. O., however, to quote Mr. Russell, has been brought from "a state of complete bankruptcy to a position where each member of the orchestra is assured of what is, at least, a living income."

One of the first questions occurring to a musician will be—What do conductors feel about it? Here is Mr. Russell's answer in full:

"Conductors are chosen in the main in accordance with the popular feeling of the orchestra. I have always felt that the members of an orchestra are far better equipped to judge the qualities of a conductor than either the critics or the public, and when the entire membership of the orchestra feels for or against a conductor I have no hesitation in accepting this as a decision. It is true that certain conductors resent the fact that they are being engaged by orchestral players; but no serious difficulties have arisen in this direction, and the younger conductors are quite prepared to see this as a method of working with orchestral players rather than for them or over them. The players in turn are quite prepared to give the conductor such authority as he needs to carry out his work, and I can foresee that such co-operation will lead to a higher artistic achievement between all the musicians concerned in a concert."

Such an answer, one fears, will shock the type of conductor who patterns the methods of the Prussian drill sergeant!

These enterprising musicians, whose motto seems to be "music for the musicians' stakes" rather than "music for the impresarios' sake," have caused another shock by registering themselves as concert agents and "taking on the affairs of a selected number of young artists."

The astonishing and ever increasing popularity of orchestral music and the establishment of a self-governed orchestra are signs of the musical times which have a connection closer than appears at first sight. The State already has a finger in the orchestral pie, as we have seen. Another finger or two would dispose of the chief difficulty of the L. P. O. and other orchestras—the difficulty which Mr. Russell sums up quite simply as "the right balance between rehearsal and performance."

Universal; Freulich

ZaSu Pitts

Turning from the screen to the stage, she will make her Boston debut Monday in "Ramshackle Inn" at the Wilbur Theater.

Mr. Redgrave Considers Critics

By Harold Hobson

London

Actors often enough have no cause to love their critics. It may be true that the fame of a player depends ultimately on what the critics say about him. If there had been no William Hazlitt to form part of the first meager audience which saw Edmund Kean's Shylock at Drury Lane one chilly evening during the war with Napoleon, and if Hazlitt had not been bowled middle stump by what he found in his performance, it is unlikely that that little man with the flash of genius and the squeaky voice would today be remembered.

But even in Hazlitt one can detect that not all the things said about Kean in his own day were pleasant. When he fell out of his gig, neither tongues nor pens were wanting to make damaging suggestions; and, when, three quarters of a century later, Sir Henry Irving stumbled on the stairs, at least one eminent critic gossiped.

Now, however, amongst the actors there has arisen a champion, a champion who not only can act exceptionally well, but who was educated at Cambridge, has taught at a famous school, and can write most of London's critics off their heads and into the middle of next week. This St. George of the stage is Michael Redgrave, who first distinguished himself in John Gielgud's company in 1937-38, is at present achieving a great success in Turgenev's "A Month in the Country," and has been made, by such films as "The Stars Look Down," "Kipps," and "The Lady Vanishes," into one of this country's leading cinema stars.

But, though millions of young ladies dote on the romantic melancholy that often mantles on Mr. Redgrave's countenance, though he is a very lion in the intellectual and classic drama, I believe his ambition does not lie wholly in the acting either of the stage or screen. I think that he himself would admit that he looks to the director's megaphone as well as the player's paint pots.

He has given himself 10 or a dozen years' experience of the stage as an actor so that he may perfect himself in the art of the producer, and in the last 12 months has in fact directed three or four plays. One of them was the London production of Maxwell Anderson's "Wingless Victory," and another Peter Ustinov's "Blow Your Own Trumpet." Both these plays were failures. The critics hailed the Ustinov piece for its promise, but belittled its achievement. They did not like "Wingless Victory" at all.

Mr. Redgrave is not pleased with them.

To suggest that his displeasure is due to the failure of plays in which he himself was keenly interested would be unjust and ungenerous. What has happened is that the fate of these pieces has focused an impression he has had about the London critics for some time. He is aware that to speak out is frequently to be misunderstood: "You can't open your mouth," he says, "without somebody putting his foot into it."

Nevertheless, he does not disguise his opinion, though he has not put it into precise words, that the august body of playgoing pundits to which I belong is a rabble of uneducated nitwits, most of them working under conditions which make fairness to the theater impossible. They must write their notices hurriedly, as soon as the curtain comes down, to get into the next morning's issue of their papers. Mr. Redgrave charitably assumes that this prevents the real quality of their minds from coming through. The cultural defects of their style and the weakness of their thinking might, Mr. Redgrave thinks, be rectified if they delayed their reviews for two or three days till they had had time to ponder what they had seen.

So far, his suggestion has met with no support from the gentleman to whom it is addressed.

He makes another complaint against them. He believes they have a hard standard of judgment for serious plays, and an easy one for light entertainment. Perhaps they have. Personally I doubt whether this is altogether to be deplored. Many so-called serious plays are put together by earnest-minded people who will not take the trouble to think things out in terms of theater technique. It is a good thing that these productions should be dealt with firmly.

On the other hand, a really serious play benefits from equally serious criticism. It is, surely, an insult to offer it anything less. Mr. Redgrave, I suppose, would agree with this; but he would add that it does not justify treating a serious play as an Aunt Sally. In this, of course, he is right. But it is not always easy to distinguish between a coconut and a compliment.

Mr. Bernstein Takes Over

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Slender as the tie was, the two unusual events of this weekly chronicle were linked together in the events of a night and a day. Among those in the audience at an unusual song recital was a young man of 25, a former Boston schoolboy, and when the recitalist had sung some songs of his composition he rose at her signal to bow. That was on last Saturday evening. On Sunday afternoon he was called upon to conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony as an emergency substitute for Bruno Walter and this time the bows were all his own, for his was the center of the stage, not a seat out front, and his success in meeting the exigencies of a surprise debut was at least a minor sensation of the New York season.

Young Mr. Bernstein, who came to the Philharmonic-Symphony as assistant conductor this season, had led the orchestra only in the recent reading rehearsal given a number of American compositions as a part of Dr. Artur Rodzinski's plan to aid struggling composers. He had been told on Saturday evening that Mr. Walter was indisposed and that he "might" have to take the veteran's place. But it seemed most unlikely and he went to Jennie Tourel's recital to hear his songs—described on the program as "Five Kid Songs," with the general title of "I Hate Music." This was their first performance.

When he returned to his quarters he decided to look over the scores of Mr. Walter's program and he sat up until 4:30 a. m. studying. At 9 a. m. a telephone call came informing him that he was to conduct. No rehearsal would be possible. Young Bernstein went over to Mr. Walter's abode, and his senior indicated tempi and other details of the works to be played.

So at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Leonard Bernstein emerged on the platform of Carnegie Hall to conduct the Philharmonic in public for the first time, with a program of Schumann's "Manfred" Overture, Rosza's Theme, Variations and Finale, Strauss's "Don Quixote" and the Overture to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" as the task in hand. Conducting from score, but without a baton, he went eagerly and confidently ahead and the ensemble played assuredly under his vigorous, impetuous beat. There were no bobbles. There was even a respectable measure of finish.

* * *

With the exception of the "Meistersinger" Overture, all the music had figured in Mr. Walter's recent programs. The orchestra, at least, needed no rehearsal. While it would be unfair to attempt to pass critical judgment on Mr. Bernstein's abilities as an interpreter on the basis of his success in meeting the problems of this concert, it does seem imperative that further opportunities be made for him in the schedule that is now divided between Dr. Rodzinski, Mr. Walter and Howard Barlow.

Miss Tourel's first New York recital was refreshing as an event of consistently high artistic quality. Though the French mezzo-soprano had been heard here as soloist with various ensembles, and seven or eight seasons ago had appearances at the Metropolitan as Carmen and Mignon, her gifts as a program maker and song interpreter had not been made known. With a few debateable exceptions (Mr. Bernstein's trifles among these) she chose music of substance and worth, and she delivered it with intelligence, musicianship, sympathy and style. She sang Rameau, Mozart and Rossini—airs from "L'Impatience," "La Clemenza da Tito" and "Cenerentola." She sang three of Debussy's "Cinq Poèmes de Baudelaire." She also sang Russian songs by Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Rachmaninoff and Gretchaninoff — the last named among the composers present to bow. With these, as with the American and South American songs in the final group, she sang in the language of the original texts.

* * *

The fascinations of Miss Tourel's singing begin with the voice. It is not a great voice, or an unusual one in compass or power, but it is a warm and expressive one. In spite of extreme mouth positions, the scale is even and the quality much the same from top to bottom. She has a considerable command of colorature, as she successfully demonstrated in the final air from "Cenerentola." Its runs and ornaments scarcely sparkled, but they were accurate and clean. The classic manner of the Sextus air from Mozart's final opera was achieved with more than a touch of distinction. And in the contrasting Russian songs, the singer proved herself the mistress of many moods. The recital was one of the most satisfying events of the still young season.

Three Artists Show Growth

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

In the principal art shows here a realistic viewpoint and a fanciful one share about equally. Illustrating this are the works of two men of today. Charles Burchfield's exhibition at the Rehn gallery is full of character and substance; and so, in a different way, is Eugene Berman's at the Levy gallery. Each represents a painter capable of fresh developments.

Burchfield is not addicted to surprising changes of style, however, and his exhibition of landscapes in water color is more an outgrowth of his past achievements than otherwise. Living near Buffalo and detached from larger centers, he has gone his own way, building steadily on a background of interest in natural ideas, painting with a large feeling and emphasizing mood. A visitor unacquainted with Burchfield would be astonished, on viewing his water colors for the first time, at the strength and breadth. At least two of them, the vibrant painting of a wheat field, "July," and the massive, somber "Two Ravines," are scaled to proportions usually unheard of in water color.

Fortunately, it is not merely the size that counts in his view of nature, but a content stronger than one often sees in a medium handled with freedom and spontaneity. He continues to use a restricted palette, with resonant browns, blacks, and glowing grays predominating; but within it and within the rich emotional radius of his painting he achieves much that is stirring and beautiful and that reaches into the essence of his subject.

Among the most powerful of his somber, brooding pictures are the already mentioned "Two Ravines," mystic overtones of feeling and color, the relatively more lyrical "April Woods," which is conventional in design but full of subtle brilliance, and a typical provincial scene of clustered houses called "Winter." The group shows the consistency of Burchfield and makes a definite addition to his work.

Eugene Berman is a neo-romantic, with an excellent working knowledge of Renaissance tradition. Introduced here several years ago and since successful on the Pacific coast, he has done stimulating stage designs and intimate interior decorations in a style of fantasy. Interesting in his current exhibition, however, is his progress as a figure painter. His work shows elegance and fluidity in the painting of feminine forms in combination with still-life, and the two are harmonized with no little imagination. "Live Still-Life" shows an antique model exquisitely painted, with a pattern of curling wall paper, a stump of dead wood and a figure engraving in the background. With such devices he creates the unusual, making his pictures realistic but strange with an incongruity which is a part of his romantic mood.

Besides the "Live Still-Life" there are a sleeping "Daphne," with her hair transformed into the branches of a tree, an "Andromeda" prone on a deserted seashore scattered with seashells and pebbles, and other similarly romantic compositions. Berman's painting is not powerful or even profound, but he uses his color with taste and he fits it to graceful schemes of line and form, showing ability in drawing. It is his invention, however, which holds our interest.

Another exhibitor here, John Marin, has a group of new oils and water colors at Alfred Steiglitz's An American Place. Marin exhibits usually once a year and thus presents his work often enough for one to keep in touch with his production. This doesn't vary a great deal, but with the exception of two freshly tapestried landscapes of the Berkshires and of New Jersey, it is all of Maine, where he paints from the vantage point of a summit home at Cape Split, with sea and rocks and occasionally a passing sailing ship. Though the themes are often similar, there is enough variation of mood and color to offset any feeling of close duplication.

This show reverses the usual where Marin is concerned. Instead of the exhibits being all water colors, the medium in which he is best known, the more prominently placed and a larger works are oils. Marin has now less difficulty with this medium than before, and seems to have got it under control—much in the vivid manner of his water colors, but with more weight. The interpretations of sea, land, and sky are decisive, vigorous, and atmospheric; and with their subdued brilliance of color they present a clear evocation of the subjects. Though one may sometimes feel that Marin offers too little in the way of a picture, there is no denying his rich feeling in interpretation, and his masterly handling of structures.

Citizens' Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scotland

Glasgow, which gave a lead in repertory theaters over a quarter of a century ago, is again experimenting. By arrangement with the Scottish National Academy of Music, the Athenaeum Theater has been leased for a whole season. The object of the venture is to lay the foundation of a civic theater.

The theater will have a residential professional company, and it is intended to invite actor visitors from the wider theatrical world. It will open with James Bridie's play, "The Holy Isle." Jennifer Sounes will be the producer.

Tours are planned to Scottish towns already interested in repertory, such as Perth and Dundee, and also to other places.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — Now Claudia — DOROTHY McGUIRE • ROBT YOUNG — COMING WALT DISNEY'S VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER in TECHNICOLOR

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 — Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45 — Cary Grant • Loraine Day — "MR. LUCKY" — Adolphe Menjou — "HI DIDDLE DIDDLE"

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Make application promptly to 187 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.

AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Golfers Must Turn In Old Balls for Reprocessing

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mister Golfer, you just love to swish the heads of daisies and dandelions, don't you? Your eye is keen, your stroke accurate, and your form faultless when it comes to those grass-top preliminary practice swings while waiting to get off the first tee. But it wouldn't be much fun—now would it?—if the entire game consisted of cutting the ozone and grazing the turf. There has to be a ball to hit, or try to hit, and I have it on the best authority that the time is not too distant when there won't be enough balls to go round if you don't watch out.

We have been hearing about a shortage of golf balls for well over a year, it is true, but apparently there have been enough to go around this season, even though a lot of balls have been played long after they have reached that state of wear and tear that in normal times would have meant their relegation to the practice bag. This season's supply was materially amplified by the fairly generous response to the appeal in 1942 for the return of old balls, to be reprocessed. This year, according to information from an important manufacturing source, the golfers have not been nearly so responsive.

No New Balls

There will be no new balls manufactured in 1944, says my informant, and no synthetic balls. "It is very necessary to dispel from the minds of a great many golf players," says he, "the notion that a synthetic ball is about to be put on the market. That is not true. Experiments are being conducted by a great many laboratories on the use of synthetic rubber for golf balls, but it has presented many difficulties, and they are still a long way from having a ball made of synthetic material produced in quantities."

This would seem to be the ideal time for a nation-wide drive to impress upon golfers the importance of turning in old balls for reconditioning, because it is close to the season's end for play on northern links, the time when there probably is the greatest accumulation of cut, bruised or otherwise disfigured balls shoved into the bottoms of lockers or into practice bags. It is time for a general clearing-out and an exceptionally advantageous time for the reprocessing manufacturers to receive a veritable avalanche of old balls to freshen up, for they will have the winter months in which to do the work and get ready for the spring of 1944. The reprocessing is not the work of a day.

Hard to Define

Why the response for turning in old balls fell off this year, compared to last, is something hard to define. One player's explanation is that perhaps too many golfers found the reprocessed article unsatisfactory and concluded, like himself, that it was better to play a cut or disreputable looking, non-reprocessed old ball than one of the reconditioned that looked perfect, but wouldn't go so far or stand up half so long. There is no doubt, too, that many individuals not only played balls this season that they would have scorned to set on a tee even in a club tournament in normal times, but that they spent much more time looking for balls in the rough, or woods, or ditches, and even sent their caddies back after the round to continue the search for a lost ball, with a tip for the extra service and more if the ball were found.

Regarding the point about turning in a high-standard old ball and getting back a reprocessed of perfect surface but inner deficiencies, one "dissatisfied customer" made the sound suggestion that the reprocessers should be more careful in grading the balls, so that the player would know what he was getting on the resale, granting that he would pay accordingly.

The club professionals really are the ones to get busy on the drive for turn-ins. Aside from its being a source of revenue for them to have balls for sale, they have a sort of obligation to look after the welfare of the members when the members won't do it for themselves. The reprocessers (one of the most active, at any rate) grant the privilege of returning reprocessed balls for every damaged one turned in, minus those turn-ins not fit for reprocessing.

Up to You

Some professionals have done much better than others. Dan McNeice of Wollaston, notwithstanding that he has given parttime on a war industry job, has been so persistent in getting after the members of his club that he has turned in more than 4,000 balls this season, in consequence of which he has had a better stock of reprocessed on hand all season than most professionals, and thereby has been able to meet the demands not only of club members, but has sold to visitors who were unable to purchase any at their home clubs. He heard stories from guests about the impossibility of getting any balls from their home club pros; about clubs where the pros were getting $25 a dozen for new pre-war balls and a dollar a dozen for the reprocessed, and, from what he also has heard, he concludes that about 50 per cent of the clubs had no balls for sale to anybody but club members, and some without a supply, even for members, by mid-August.

There's the story, and it's up to you. Clean out the locker, the practice bag, the bag pocket, around the house. Turn in the old ones and make ready for 1944.

Bainbridge Team May Play Sampson

BAINBRIDGE, Md., Nov. 20 (AP)—Bainbridge Naval Training Station's undefeated football team will meet Sampson Navy in a post-season game in New York, if present plans are approved, Bainbridge officials announced yesterday.

They said the Commodores were awaiting permission from the Navy Department to play an out-of-district game and that the date had been tentatively set for Dec. 12.

Bainbridge, one of the leading scorers in the country, is highly-regarded as one of the outstanding eastern teams. Sampson, like Bainbridge, boasts a galaxy of former college and professional stars. The upstate New York team was defeated by Army last week 16-7 after leading the West Pointers throughout most of the game.

Face Purple at Fenway

By a Staff Photographer

Starting Tufts Guards

Co-Captain George Sweeney, left, and Tony Zullo are two little men who have done a whale of a big job as guards for Tufts this fall. Tomorrow they conclude their activities for the season in the Jumbos' finale against favored Holy Cross at Fenway Park. The game will start at 2 p. m.

Rangers Get Little Aid

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The New York Rangers got very little besides sympathy yesterday when the National Hockey League's Board of Governors met to clarify some playing rules and to consider wartime problems, including the helplessness of the Rangers, who have lost their first eight games.

The only concrete step which may help the Rangers was the decision that, beginning Nov. 25, each club may have only 13 players, including the goal tender, in uniform for each game. This was done as a wartime measure, following a reduction to 14 players in uniform last season, and may lead to the sale of surplus players to New York.

Most of the clubs, fearful of further inroads on their squads by the Canadian and United States Selective Services, refused to listen to the Rangers' cash bids for defensemen. The Boston Bruins, however, made what Ranger Manager Lester Patrick called a "three-quarter promise to sell their fifth player. Patrick expects to receive final word on this deal by Monday. Toronto and Montreal both made less definite offers, depending upon the availability of certain players.

The rest of the Governors' time was spent discussing a proposal for a war benefit All-Star game, a dispute between the Boston Bruins and the Montreal Canadiens about the sale of Goalie Bert Gardiner, the renewal of agreements by which amateur players may play as many as three pro grames without losing their amateur standings, and the rules.

The principal rules changes clarify offside rulings at the new center line, provide a double penalty for a player who commits two fouls on one play before the referee's whistle is blown, and provide a match penalty for any player who deliberately drives another into the goal uprights so as to injure him.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	6	0	2	14	27	12
Chicago	5	3	0	10	36	30
Toronto	3	3	2	8	28	28
Detroit	3	2	2	8	25	21
Boston	2	3	2	6	26	27
New York	0	8	0	0	21	45

Olympics Make Local Debut At Garden Tonight

Eastern League hockey makes its 1943 bow at the Boston Garden tonight when the Boston Olympics play host to last year's champions, the Coast Guard Cutters of Curtis Bay, Md. On Sunday afternoon the Boston team will engage the Philadelphia Falcons at the Garden.

Despite the fact that this is the first game of the season in Boston, it is most important for the Olympics. The Boston team has registered five consecutive victories, but Coast Guard is right behind with four wins against one defeat, and a Cutter victory would not only ruin the perfect Boston slate but bring about a tie for the top spot in the Eastern League.

Of especial interest to Boston hockey fans will be the work of Frankie Brimsek in the visitors' cage. Mr. Zero will be making his first start of the official season for the Cutters and it is only appropriate that he should start in the same rink in which he rose to fame with the Boston Bruins.

Brimsek's is not the only familiar face to appear in the Coast Guard line-up. Starting center for the sailors will be Ken Lundberg, the Eveleth youth who starred for the Olympics last season. Present also will be Eddie Barry of Wellesley, Mass., who got his Eastern start with the Olympics. Sonny Hunter of Melrose, Mass., may see action on the Cutters' third line. Hunter is better known in New England as a ranking tennis player.

Odell Chosen

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Bob Odell, flashy, hard-driving back, has been elected permanent captain of Penn's football team.

Odell, who led the Red and Blue in the Princeton and Army games, replaces Cleo Calcagni, who was elected captain at the close of last season but was transferred to Cornell as a Marine trainee.

The new captain has carried the ball 30 times this season for a gain of 235 yards, better than seven yards a try.

Sims Still Starring

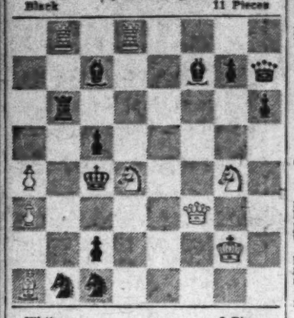
FORT SHERIDAN, Ill. (AP)—Bill Sims of Chicago, fullback at Indiana last season, is one of the stars on the Army eleven here. Against Wilson College of Chicago he accounted for 201 of the 251 yards gained by the locals.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

November 20, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2623
By F. Gamage

Black — 11 Pieces

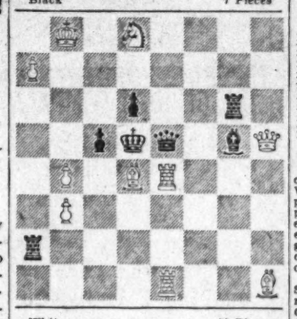


White — 9 Pieces
1R1R4/2b2bpq/2p5/P1kKt2Kt1/P4Q2/-2p2K1/2k1kt5

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, British Chess Federation Tourney, 1943. One hundred one Entries in Two-Move Section.)

Problem No. 2624
By F. Gamage

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
1K1Kt4/P7/3p2r1/2pkq1bQ/1P1BR3/1P6/-r7/4R2B

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, New York Post Tourney, 1943.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2621. Q-Q6
No. 2622. 1. R-K5 threatens
2. K-B7
1. ... BxP
2. R-K2
1. ... B-Q5 *
2. K-B6
1. ... Q-K5
2. RxQB

End-Game No. 675. White wins: 15 Kt-B7, P-KKt3; 16 Q-R6, QxKt; 17 BxPch, KxB; 18 QxRPch, K-B3; 19 Q-R4ch, K-Kt2; 20 R-KKtch, R-B2; 21 Q-Q4ch, K-B; 22 Q-R8ch, KxR; 23 R-Kch, K-Q3; 24 Q-K5 mate.

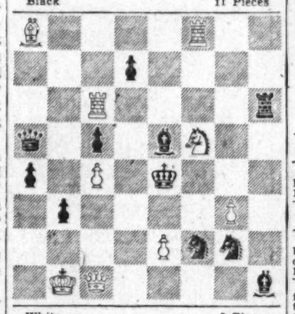
No. 2608. Alain White points out no mate after 1 Kt-B5, K-Q4.

No. 2613. H. A. Corey, Medford, Mass., points out three extra solutions: RxP(R6); QxP(Kt5), and RxP(Kt2).

Solvers are particularly requested to send in extra solutions, or no solutions, for tourney entries.

Problem No. 2625
By F. Gamage

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces
B4R2/3p4/2R4r/q1p1bKt2/p1P1kJ/1p4P1/-4Pktkt1/1KQ4b

White to play and mate in two
(Second Honors, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1943.)

Gamage Anniversary

The problems of Frederick Gamage are well known to problem solvers the world over, and have been for over 40 years now. It is a pleasure to present the three recent prize winners above, in honor of his sixty-first birthday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Gamage was born in Westboro, Mass., and now lives in Brockton, where his interest in composing is as keen as it was in 1901, when his first problems began to appear in the problem pages of chess publications. Alain White, surely one of our most eminent critics, considers that he is "today not only the greatest of American two-move composers, but also ranks high among the world's greatest."

Hassberg Takes Over

Eric M. Hassberg of Brooklyn, who has been contributing many original two-movers to leading chess columns and magazines, has taken over the problem department of the Chess Correspondent. Geoffrey Mott-Smith has been obliged to give up this work, due to the pressure of his defense work.

Mr. Hassberg announces that the Third Hochberg Memorial Problem Tourney, for which direct, orthodox two-movers may be submitted up to May 31, 1944, will offer three prizes ($3, $2, and $1), with Alain White as the judge.

Helms Game

Three weeks ago tribute was paid to Hermann Helms for his 50 years of service to chess. At that time, a three-mover he composed 50 years ago was diagrammed. Since, Mr. Helms writes, this was his one and only problem, he feels "that he can hardly qualify as 'a problem composer.'" Perhaps when editing the American Chess Bulletin and the chess columns of the Brooklyn Eagle and New York Sun becomes too arduous, he will again turn his hand to problem composition!

Mr. Helms is a frequent competitor in speed tournaments in the New York area. Here he makes many a youthful expert feel the effects of his keen eye and quick hand. The game below, a favorite Evans Gambit variation, shows how he defeated a young Cornell expert in a recent Manhattan Chess Club speed tourney. Mr. Helms was second, with 5-2, and inflicted the tourney winner's (J. Partos) only loss.

Evans Gambit

Helms White	Michaels Black	Helms White	Michaels Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 KtxKt	KtPxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 KtxB	QxKt
3 B-B4	B-B4	12 R-Kch	Kt-K3
4 P-QKt4	BxP	13 B-KKt5	P-B3
5 P-B3	B-R4	14 R-QB	Q-R4
6 P-Q4	PxP	15 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
7 KtxP (a)	Q-B3	16 RxKtch	K-Q
8 Castles	BxP	17 BxP	Resigns
9 P-K5	QxP		

(a) The Helms variation, a difficult nut to crack at 10 seconds a move.

Russian Game

The Russians find time for chess tournaments even now. Last summer, in Sverdlovsk, Vladimir Makogonov established his place as one of the strongest Soviet experts by winning first place, ahead of Botwinnik.

The Chess Review has established Radio-photo contact, for receipt of news and games, and now is sounding out possibilities of team match.

The game below was won by the tournament winner.

Queen's Pawn Game

Makogonov White	Boleslavsky Black	Makogonov White	Boleslavsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 BxKt	P-B6
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	21 Q-Q3	P-R4
3 Kt-QB3	P-K4	22 KR-K	P-KR5
4 P-Q5	B-K2	23 R-K3	B-Kt5
5 P-K4	KKt-Q2	24 P-B5	RPxP
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt4	25 RPxP	PxP
7 Kt-B3	BxB	26 R-QB	Q-R3
8 RxB	P-QR4	27 R-B4	Q-R4
9 B-Kt2	Kt-B4	28 P-Q6	B-K3
10 Castles	Castles	29 B-Q5	BxB
11 Kt-Q2	P-QB3	30 QxBch	Q-B2
12 Q-K2	PxP	31 RxQBP	P-QKt3
13 KPxP	QKt-R3	32 RxBP	QxQ
14 KKt-K4	P-B4	33 RxRch	KxR
15 KtxKt	KtxKt	34 RxQ	R-Q
16 P-Kt3	B-Q2	35 P-Q7	P-K5
17 R-Kt	Q-B3	36 K-B	K-K2
18 P-QR3	P-B5	37 K-K2	K-K3
19 Kt-K4	KtxKt	38 R-Q4	Resigns

Amateur Championship Finalists

As a result of the preliminaries, just concluded at the Manhattan, Marshall, and West Side chess clubs in New York, 12 players, the three leaders in each section, plus Edward S. Jackson, Jr., who won this event last year, and Ariel Mengarini, seeded Washington, D. C., expert, are engaged in a Round-Robin tournament to determine the 1943 National Amateur champion.

The finalists are—from Group A, Fuchs, Shaw and Almgren; from Group B, Ruvinow, Neidich and Battell; from Group C, Churgin, Rothman and Tabatsnik; from Group D, Levine, Stephens and Squire.

The games of the finals are being played at the Manmattan Chess Club.

Bruins to Meet Canadiens Again

Still plodding their weary way about the National Hockey League circuit, the Boston Bruins will play their seventh road game in eight starts at Montreal tomorrow night, and their third game of the season against the unbeaten league leading Canadiens, with whom they have played 2-2 ties twice.

The game in Montreal will be the start of a busy hockey stretch for the Bruins, for in the next 10 days they will play six games, three away and three at home. The Bruins play two games in Boston next week, against the young, fast skating Toronto Leafs on Tuesday, and against the Rangers on Thursday, then hit the trail for a Saturday night game in Toronto and a Sunday night game in Chicago.

The game with the Leafs at the Garden Tuesday will mark the Boston debut of a highly promising young Toronto forward Gus Bodnar, who is centering the first line with Lorne Carr and Bob Davidson for wings. Bodnar is a fine stick handler, a fast skater and has proved to be a good scorer.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Ruth Mary Hardwick, British tennis star, turns pro to furnish Alice Marble competition on tour.

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CHESS REVIEW, world's leading chess magazine, is now featuring a new PICTURE GUIDE TO CHESS—a complete course in the rules and principles of the greatest game in the world. Pictures, diagrams and examples make everything clear. When you finish the first few easy lessons you will know how to play chess, will be able to enjoy the favorite relaxation of world-famous Generals, Statesmen, leaders of industry and art. No other game compares with chess for life-long interest and pleasure.

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GUEST HOUSE FOR SALE
Good reason for selling house of 10 rooms; 3-room suite for owner. Exceptionally well furnished. Income $45 per week. This property and furnishings have to be seen to be appreciated. Apply M. E. WHITAKER. Com. 3468, Boston.

R. H. Stearns
will train
Women and Girls
for positions as
CASHIERS
EXAMINERS
WRAPPERS
SALES CLERKS
Apply Personnel Office Eighth Floor
140 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON

E. T. SLATTERY
requires a
Corsetiere
Store Experience Preferred
Apply Personnel Office
154 Tremont Street, Boston

HERE IS AN opportunity for a woman who can bake a good pie to qualify for a position in an establishment specializing in home-cooked lunches. Commercial experience not necessary. Five days per week. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for business woman and elderly mother; Christian Scientist preferred. Parkchester, N. Y. C. Call Underhill 3-4147 Sunday or after 6 p. m. evenings. Box X-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
SECRETARIES
to Personnel Manager and Sales Manager. Must be fast and accurate on dictation. Positions open in Greater Boston. Write stating qualifications, etc., to Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEVER BROTHERS CO.
Requires
STENOGRAPHERS
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR
MIMEOGRAPH OPERATOR
MAIL CLERK—DRIVER
All positions are permanent
5-DAY WEEK
Air Conditioned Offices
Essential Industry
Bring statement of availability
Apply in person to employment office
164 BROADWAY, CAMBRIDGE

HOMEMAKER
ROBUST, country-loving young mother, preferably with child, to share lovely modernized mountain-top farmstead home and interesting business with young business woman and 4-year daughter, commuting to Boston 4 days a week. If you are neat, health living, love the soil, nature, books, solitude, horses, garden, music, poetry, people, and travel, write fully. Signed CAROLYN HODDER, Antrim, N. H., or phone KENmore 3180, Boston.

MOTHER WISHES housekeeper and companion to her 9-year-old daughter; 3-room apt. in Forest Hills, L. I.; 20 minutes via express subway to N. Y. C.; state salary. Write Box K-23, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Legal stenographer. Apply to S. FAUST, Room 2317, 60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C., but only if an expert.

WANTED—Working housekeeper who is a good plain cook; small family; references required. Tel. Bigelow 3500 (Mass.).

EXPERIENCED all-round hairdresser, hours 9-6. Mabel's, 3 Winter St., Boston. Han. 0446.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information, Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

A Delicious
OLD TIME THANKSGIVING DINNER
ROAST FRESH TURKEY
GIBLET GRAVY
OLD FASHIONED STUFFING
CRANBERRY SAUCE
HUBBARD SQUASH POTATO
ROLLS and BUTTER
Choice of
APPLE PIE
and Ice Cream
SQUASH PIE
with Cheese
MINCE PIE
with Custard Sauce
85¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Ye Old Union Oyster House
All Our Restaurants Will Be Closed
THANKSGIVING DAY
Still Serving Our Famous
SEA FOOD DINNERS
On All Other Days in the Week
Open Sundays

MINERVA CAFE
FAMOUS STEAK DINNERS
Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
$2.00 Dinners THANKSGIVING
222 NEWBURY STREET COM. 5370

75 CHESTNUT BEACON PUBLIC GARDEN CHARLES STREET
Ladies Kelley's
CUPBOARD
Something Good
IN OLD BACK BAY AT THE FOOT OF BEACON HILL
TABLE SERVICE RESTAURANT
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS *and* SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER 11:30 to 8
75 CHESTNUT STREET
LAF 9893 *Music By* MUSAK

NEXT BEST TO GRANDMA'S
THANKSGIVING TURKEY
AT
TOBY HOUSE
541 BOYLSTON STREET
Dinner $2.25 Served 1:00-5:30 P. M.
Reservations COM. 8957
A Country Inn on Main Street

NEW YORK CITY
"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
Established 1899
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY-18
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

DES MOINES, IOWA
Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

BROOKLINE, MASS.

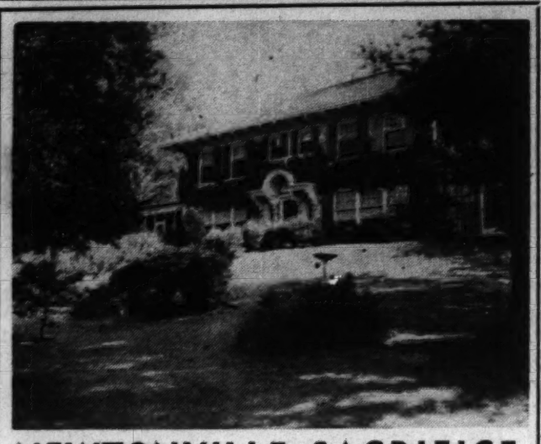
WALTER'S
Old New England Thanksgiving Dinner
$2.75 Children Under 12 $2.00
choice
Plymouth Rock Oyster Cocktail
Cherrystone Clam Cocktail
Supreme of Fresh Fruit, Mount Vernon
Rose Radishes Celery Hearts Assorted Olives
Chicken Consommé Washington Potage Liberty
Roast Stuffed Vermont Tom Turkey
Pilgrim Dressing Cranberry Sauce
or
Filet Mignon, Fresh Mushroom Sauce
choice of vegetable and potato
Hubbard Duxbury Squash Fresh Garden Peas
Creamed Silver Onions Hawaiian Sweet Potatoes
Cream Whipped Potatoes Baked Idaho Potato
Mixed Green Salad
Assorted Hot Rolls Wheat Wafers
Hot Cheese Muffins
choice of dessert
New England Plum Pudding with Hard Sauce
Hot Mince Pie Green Apple Pie
Pumpkin Pie Coffee Ice Cream
Mousse Roll with Sauce
American Cheese and Crackers
Coffee Concord Sweet Cider Mints
1364 Beacon St. ASP. 7908
At Coolidge Corner
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Houses REAL ESTATE Apartments



NEWTONVILLE SACRIFICE

Beautiful, modern and up-to-date nine room home—first floor living quarters—four bedrooms with four baths—servants quarters—located on 60,000 square feet of formal landscaped gardens—recently completely renovated—within walking distance to schools and churches—excellent train and bus connections—oil heat—two-car garage—hot houses—enclosed porches and terraces—

WILL SACRIFICE

because health and enforced residence in the South compel owner to leave immediately. Wonderful community to raise family. Inspection by appointment only. Brokers protected. Telephone Liberty 3580 and Lasell 2304 (Mass.).

BROOKLINE

Country Club Section

Warren St.—One of the most desirable lots in town, 60,000 ft.; magnificent trees, southwestern exposure and wonderful location for house. Now standing—large barn and garage with modern apartment. Select clientele. W. V. Trino, Owner, 305 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass. ASP 2543.

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

POWER PLANT WORK

Men Wanted — Experience not necessary

APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.

NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

BUSINESS established 1927; sober barber. MRS. EVANS, 517 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. Ve. 9281.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, laundresses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 321 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 2-2076.

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE man, alert and capable, public accounting experience, seeks responsible position, Boston or vicinity. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ORGANIST and choirmaster now available, Boston or suburbs; excellent references; draft exempt. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN 29 seeks connection as company's Boston representative, agent or office manager; 15 years' experience. Write W. WEBBER, Box 234, Woburn, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as companion; available for travel; knowledge of practical nursing, operator's license. References exchanged. TILLIE FREEDMAN, 193 Front St., Binghamton, N. Y. Phone 25207.

REFINED English lady wishes position as housekeeper in small adult family in or around New York; good plain cook; no laundry or heavy cleaning. Write Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY to assist executive; experienced in office mgnt.; excellent stenographer, wide commercial and legal exp.; knowledge of bookkeeping. 8-31, Rm. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST — Hourly, daily; your office or work taken out; $1.50 hourly. R. 639, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. BE 3-5470.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, resident position; excellent references. Box G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, law stenographer, now employed, desires change. Write Box G-26, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST with musical experience and good enunciation. Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., University 2142

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes furn. room, nr. The Christian Science Mother Church pref.; $4.00; refs. Box F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Ter. Lon. 1090

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Trans., perm.; for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 141 N. W. 26th Ave.; phone 4-1862.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, harmonious, modern home; steam heat; for rest and study; day or week. MRS. ETTA M. WELCH, Wolfeboro, N. H.

BUSINESS SERVICE

WHY LOSE BUSINESS

because you have no secretary to answer telephone calls when you're out? We will handle them for you—expertly—confidentially—24 hours a day. Inexpensive. For complete information phone HAN. 0200 (Boston).

CARPENTERS

CARPENTRY, painting, and remodeling; good work; prices reasonable; estimate given. YANKEE MAID PRODUCTS, INC., Boston, Ken. 4270.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

NIGHT CLERKS

For Check Department

With or without experience

SHIPPING CLERKS and PORTERS

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OF THE

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

9 Beacon Street, Boston

Bank Positions Open

Essential Activity

Night Clerks for Check Department. With or without experience. Shipping Clerks and Porters.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

of the

War Manpower Commission

9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

MANAGER

Married man, of one discharged from the Service, to manage retail clothing store in Boston. Write giving particulars to

Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

CHEMIST

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Hancock Street

South Braintree, Mass.

SALESMAN—Opportunity for permanent position offered to young man, draft exempt, to sell works of art; sales experience preferred. Reply with necessary details. Write Box G-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFRIGERATION service men. Essential year around work. Good pay. Write or phone Trinity 1-7000, Johnston Refrigeration, 6219 Lincoln Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan.

CERTIFIED Public Accountant needs extra men; state exp. and tel. No. Age unim'pt. Box D-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BEAUTIFUL assorted Christmas cards, 21 in box, $1.00 postpaid in United States. (These cards are 10c and 15c value). Edythe Marguerite Studio, 373 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6262.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE SAFES FOR SALE
2 with burglar-proof chests.
CAP. 1620 (Boston)

DOLL HOUSE
Custom built; practically new. Tel. Bel. 4483 (Mass.).

FURNITURE FOR SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Set of china dishes with solid gold rim, service for 12 persons; also glasses with gold rims to match; odd pieces cut glass; imported linens; lace curtains; odd pieces furniture; living room set; dining room set; rugs; draperies. May be seen at Boston Storage Warehouse, 21 Westland Ave., Boston. Ask for Mr. Freeman.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. BIG. 1016. BOSTON

GIFT SHOPS

"THE SEDGWICK" Gifts, Greeting Cards, 87 Sedgwick Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN-5015

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Bist Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 2 lbs. $2.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PHOTOGRAPHY

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT—A portrait of you for your dear ones, near or far, $5.00, including 6 proofs. C. F. PETIT, 230 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. KEN 4091.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 332 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 506 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4820

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MIAMI, FLA.—Florence W. Weschler, accredited piano teacher. Studio 15 N. E. 95th St. Tel. 7-1906.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHAS. W. ANTON
114 STOUGHTON ST., UPHAMS CORNER, MASS.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. Col. 3206.

WANTED

WANTED—Tricycle in good condition, 5- or 6-year-old size. Phone 937 Bridgewater, Mass., or KI. 9-7338, New York, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

CAR WANTED for private party; '37-'44; must be in good condition; will pay cash. Watertown 9269. (Mass.)

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
1919 11th Ave., South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

MARTHA LIGHT Soprano — JOHN LIGHT Tenor
Concert—Opera—Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South — Phone 9-7641

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 — 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

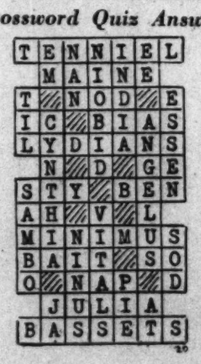
JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MOBILE

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

Crossword Quiz Answers



ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's
DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early This Year
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA — FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street — BRADENTON

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

HARRY HOWELL'S RESTAURANT
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
228 Adams Street across from the George Washington Hotel since 1931.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH.. 7-1667

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Miami Shores Beauty Salon
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. Second Ave. Phone 7-4919

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami — 38 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach — 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park — 1102-1108 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. B. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Jimmie Perkins FLORIST
609 Cherry Street Phone 5192

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

MRS. NETTIE A. DUKE, Inc.
Exclusive
Women's Ready-to-Wear
10 West State Street Phone 2-3364

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Waco Pep
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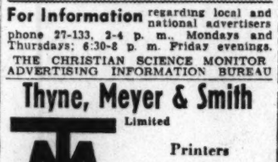

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DEPARTMENTAL STORE
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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

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HOWE & BROWN LTD.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
Lower Hutt City 95 High Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Humor Eases Wartime Strain

(AP Features)

Americans have not lost their balancing sense of humor as long as they can laugh at themselves in personal predicaments brought about by "tight" situations in essentials of everyday living.

Here's a roundup of items dealing with predicaments occasioned by shortages of manpower, food, transportation, and other living necessities and services, as reported by the Office of War Information:

In Seattle, Wash., a hotel management informs guests that they must make their own beds. A sign explains: Maid's Year Out.

In Glen Ellyn, Ill., the manpower situation was given ingenious solution. An enterprising Victory Gardener set up two scarecrows attired in print dresses.

Still on the wacky side but more serious, a citizen in Tulsa, Okla., explained that he had piled ties across a railroad track because two overcrowded trains had already passed him up, and he was desperate to catch a train.

In Burbank, Calif., arrival of 500 new alarm clocks caused a public celebration with emergency police called out to keep order.

Globe, Ariz., voted to awaken copper mine workers by sounding the fire whistle at 6 a. m. Only one protest was made—by the fire chief, who claimed it would disturb his firemen, sleeping after swing-shift hours.

In Camden, N. J., 3,600 citizens were asked to visit a laundry that had gone into receivership, identify their wash, and take it home. Some 3,000 bundles were dry, but 600 were still wet, and the laundry warned they might mildew.

The village of Harris, in Sullivan County, Missouri, is going to get along with part-time Sunday telephone service after all. Citizens protested loudly when the exchange owner decided to let the operator off Sundays from 9 to 12. "Okay," said the operator, 'I get my Sundays off or I quit." She got her Sundays off.

Daily Anecdote

Youthful Collaborator

Witter Bynner, complimented by a friend on the excellence of a new play he was about to produce, replied that many of its good qualities were made possible by the efforts of a young acquaintance of seven.

"Oh that hardly seems possible," replied the friend, incredulously. "How could a child of seven help you improve a play?"

"In this instance, a great deal," said Bynner, "I finished the play at a table in my back yard. I left it there, while I went into the house for a few minutes. When I returned I found this boy had used the script to build a bonfire."

"How terrible," exclaimed the friend. "But how did that help?"

"Simple enough," replied Bynner, with a wry smile. "When I rewrote the play I was able to improve it."

Brevities

Although the dimout has ended, the use of electric signs will still be restricted in order to save coal, the U-boat has disappeared from our coasts, but John L. Lewis is still running fast and loose.—Brubaker in the New Yorker.

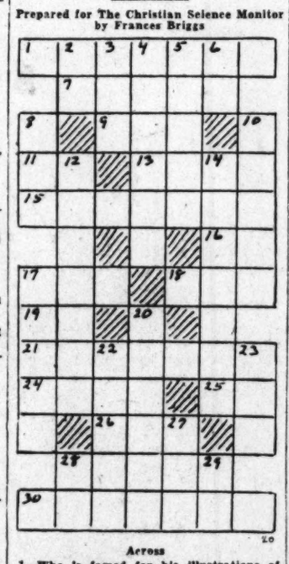
A more efficient windshield wiper has been invented and now all it needs is a new car to go with it.—Indianapolis News.

"To make yourself a globe, first cut up an old atlas," says a writer. That's as far as the Fuehrer got. —Punch ©.

We predict a tough winter ahead, basing this prediction upon the fact that increasing numbers of coal miners are coming out of their holes and casting heavy shadows across the country.—St. Louis Star-Times.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is famed for his illustrations of "Alice in Wonderland?"
7—Penobscot Bay Indians what State of U. S.?
9—What is a sign of assent?
11—Suffix.
13—What is a diagonal line of seam, cut, or stitching across a fabric?
15—Who were the subjects of Croesus?
16—Who was mother of the Titans?
17—Pen for swine.
18—What was first name of author of "Volpone"?
19—Exclamation.
21—What do you call a being of the smallest size?
24—Food used in catching fish is what?
25—Thus.
26—What is the villous surface found on some woven fabrics?
28—Who is heroine of Charles Reade's "Hard Cash"?
30—A breed of hound originating in France.

Down
2—What is the square of the body of a type?
3—Diminutive of Nancy is what?
4—What name is given to one of children of Niobe?
5—In what country is the sari worn?
6—Electrical Engineer (abbr.).
8—Sesame is also called what?
10—What German city is noted for manufacture of ordnance?
12—Who is heroine of Keats' poem "Endymion"?
14—What is subject of a famous painting by Millet?
17—What character in a well-known child's tale wore purple shoes with crimson soles?
20—What do you call the heart, liver, lungs, and brain?
22—In Greek legend, who was founder of Nineveh?
23—Turf.
27—What has a crust made of dough paste?
28—Judge Advocate (Abbr.).
29—Near.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Music for War Prisoners

Topeka, Kan.

One Saturday afternoon Mr. Alvin Senne took his concertina over to the military hospital here and played old German melodies to the German prisoners recuperating from wounds received on battle fronts in Spain, Russia, Italy, Africa, Greece and Central Europe. Mr. Senne, who was born 85 years ago in this country, but whose parents were German, knew many tunes familiar to the prisoners. They grouped around him eagerly and joined in singing the songs they had known back in the old country. As these melodies brought recollections of other songs too new to be known by the Topekan, the Germans would sing the words without his accompaniment.

Mr. Senne was invited to the hospital by the Red Cross, and was accompanied by Mr. Otto L. Rahn, president of the Topeka Musical Association. When, after two hours, the music ended, the prisoners expressed their gratitude by giving the visitors some treats from packages they had recently received from Germany through the Red Cross. With the gift went an urgent request for the musicians to return soon.

United Nations Facts

90% OF THE FOOD OUR BOYS IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC EAT IS SUPPLIED BY AUSTRALIA UNDER REVERSE LEND-LEASE!

Just for Fun— —By Henry Boltinoff

In Lighter Vein

No Motive Power

"People who find themselves in difficult or uncomfortable circumstances, and refuse to do anything about it," said the late Opie Read, "are like the little dog I once saw down in Kentucky."

Read was walking along a country road, when he came upon a Negro resting under a tree. Near him sat a nondescript flea-bitten puppy howling miserably.

"What's the matter with your dog?" Read inquired.

"Ain't nuthin' wrong with him, boss," answered the Negro. "He's jes' lazy."

"But there must be," protested Read, "or he wouldn't be yowling."

"Oh, no, boss," answered the darky reassuringly. "It ain't nuthin' but laziness. He's settin' on a thistle."

Family Discussion

Mrs. Jones: "I've got so many things to talk to you about."

Mr. Jones: "That's good news, dear. Usually you want to talk about so many things you haven't got."

With Cosmetics

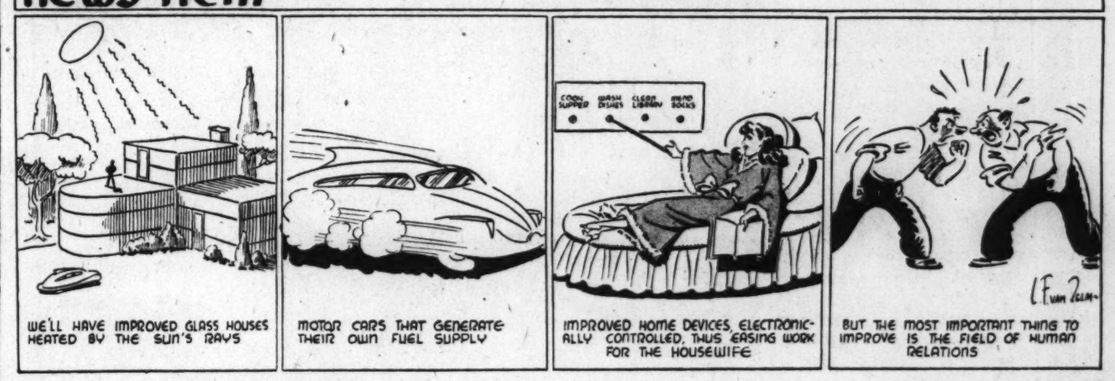
Wife (from next room): "Is baby all right, dear?"

Husband: "He's as good as gold, dear He's just playing with your complexion."—Exchange.

A Verse for Today . . .

And so, after he had patiently endured, he obtained the promise.
—Hebr. 6:15

NEWS ITEM— CHEMIST PAINTS BRIGHT PICTURE OF POST-WAR AMERICA


WE'LL HAVE IMPROVED GLASS HOUSES HEATED BY THE SUN'S RAYS
MOTOR CARS THAT GENERATE THEIR OWN FUEL SUPPLY
IMPROVED HOME DEVICES ELECTRONICALLY CONTROLLED, THUS EASING WORK FOR THE HOUSEWIFE
BUT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO IMPROVE IS THE FIELD OF HUMAN RELATIONS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anticipation*

By Le Pelley

DO YOU LIKE TURKEY AND CRANBERRY SAUCE ?
YUM YUM...
HOW ABOUT MINCE PIE ... HOW ABOUT CANDIED YAMS ??
AH ! VERY TASTY !!
HOW ABOUT GIBLET GRAVY AND MASHED POTATOES— ?
HOW ABOUT TALKING ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE ? WE HAVEN'T VERY MUCH FOR SUPPER TONIGHT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Day for It!*

By Rodgers

"Brr-r, today's going to be just one of those days"- the Boss predicted gloomily
You know - too cold to stand around and do nothing but not cold enough for ice skates or sleds !"
Oh, well- cheer up !" I wagged-
That makes it just the right kind of a day for a good ol'-fashioned rough-and-tumble !
Which is what we had !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Leave It to the Professor*

By The Hagers

"How much time, sir, will it require To make a new synthetic tire?"
"If we work sixteen hours a day, 'Twill take about a week, I'd say."
Professor Widgeon's skilful touch Can't help the situation, much.
Brave Hustler Six, please don't lose heart Till mass production we can start!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (a) * — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A War Production Menace

Reduction of $13,000,000,000 in Army expenditures this year indicates not only that the highest officials of the War Department are now viewing the American military picture with more optimism, backed with a decision to stand on the cut of half a million men in the Army; it also heralds a new phase in war production.

For, simultaneously with word of this cut comes news that 10,000 war contracts, having an estimated value of $6,000,000,000, have already been cancelled. In anything but the present abnormal production times, such immense cancellations would be of the greatest moment, and, indeed, cancellations and failure to seek bids for new contracts in many lines are already causing widespread changes, even shutdowns, in some sectors of American industry.

The help wanted advertisements have been indicating an upheaval for several days. On a recent morning, one New England daily's classified page showed 81 per cent of the advertisers seeking men for non-war jobs.

Naturally, such developments cause discussion and rumors. Some have even taken these events as signs that the war is just about over and have begun looking for postwar products or jobs.

This makes it all the more necessary to gain perspective. A little is found in patent military developments. It is no longer so vital to garrison in such strength as formerly the American coasts and the outposts in the Caribbean. Losses in North Africa and, thus far, in Italy have been lower than originally expected. This means, apparently, and assuming no great reversals, a levelling off in the size of the Army at the 7,600,000 figure instead of the higher 8,200,000 goal, with consequent savings in materials, transportation, food, etc.

The geography of the war also plays a leading role in changing production at home. As Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, recently pointed out, it requires different equipment for fighting in Tunisia than in the hills of Italy, different equipment in the tropics than in Germany. Factories that made the anti-sand protective devices, and plants that made the tank treads required in such numbers because of the sharp rocks and gravel of North Africa's terrain, are, of course, examples of the sort affected.

The high pressure jobs of conversion and tooling up have largely been accomplished. The peak of general production has been reached and passed. It will, with notable exceptions for planes, certain types of ships, and ammunition, probably decline somewhat further from now on, making many sidewise adjustments as the intensity and geography of the fighting alters.

The big jobs of transporting men and goods remain, and the bigger job of attaining complete military mastery remains. These facts should temper optimism with realism.

As war production tapers off and plants and materials become available, the pressure will naturally be to produce more civilian goods. In so far as this can be done without draining the manpower required for war production it is in the right direction.

But there is serious danger in a situation, already emerging, in which non-war plants can bid against war plants for workers by offering equal wages and better postwar prospects. It's a danger against which the war effort, has too scant protection.

Australia and Britain

It is now nearly two years since Prime Minister Curtin of Australia delivered that address which many interpreted as indicating a shift of Australia away from the British political orbit toward that of the United States.

The interpretation was somewhat too simple. But the memories of those days, just after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and marked by the swift advance of Japanese forces toward the southwest Pacific, give added interest to an act of the Prime Minister reported within the last few days. This is his recommendation that the Duke of Gloucester be appointed as Governor General of Australia.

Mr. Curtin's attitude on this appointment of a successor to Lord Gowrie is a departure. Ordinarily a Laborite would be expected to recommend an Australian for the Governor Generalship. The naming of the Duke of Gloucester seems therefore to reflect a strengthening of the ties of sentiment between the Australians and their British comrades where some had imagined a very different development might be looked for.

Winter Air Offensive

There is something portentous, something climactic, in the latest RAF raid on Berlin. The dispatches, naturally, do not say so, but the impression grows that this mass assault on the Reich's capital heralds the opening of the winter air offensive, and that air offensive has been generally anticipated in public thought as being in itself a curtain raiser for the all-out attack, including invasion, that is to knock Germany out of the war.

Bits of information fit into such a picture, including General Marshall's reputed decision to leave for London before Christmas to assume command of the mighty cross-channel push, a command in which he is to be aided, it is now disclosed, by successful, battle-tried Russian generals.

The RAF raid, said to have used the largest number of planes yet employed in a single attack, was remarkable in that only 32 bombers are reported missing. This will calm fears of many in the United Nations who had half concluded, following the loss of 60 planes in the Schweinfurt raid by American bombers, that future raids must be limited to distances within the range of fighter planes employed as escorts.

Apparently the British answer to improved German antiaircraft fire and augmented fighter interceptors is a new variation of the old razzle dazzle. The powerful force starts out as a single unit, but somewhere over the Continent splits up, part of it hitting Berlin, part Ludwigshafen, while German defenses are confused and split.

This technique requires an overwhelmingly large number of bombers, but it would seem that bomber production both in the United States and Britain is taking care of that aspect quite nicely.

Turkey and War

The return of the Nazi Ambassador-to-Turkey and the Turkish Ambassador-to-Germany, each to his home capital, high lights again the position of Turkey in this world struggle. When Turkey will come into the war is not a question to be answered without detailed knowledge of Allied strategy, or without reliable intuitions about Hitler's not-so-reliable intuitions. Turkey's open entry into the conflict might be timed by decisions made in London, Washington, Moscow—or Berlin.

For Turkey is reported as already giving important aid to the Allies though clinging to non-belligerency. The talks between Ambassador von Papen and his superiors in Berlin probably concern this aid. They also concern, no doubt, the question whether the Nazis can better afford to wink at it or challenge Turkish policy with German arms. Turkey is not quite the same country it was at the beginning of this war. For about two years an intensive lend-lease effort has been building up the Turkish military forces. Numerous airfields are said to be ready for Allied landings, and Turkish air power itself is reported as considerably strengthened.

It would be surprising if the war came to an end without Turkey openly on the Allied side, even if by then the Germans had not forced the issue by an attack. The moment for Turkey's belligerency, however, doubtless rests on agreement between Moscow and other Allied capitals as to what shape the pattern of the final all-out many-sided push to topple the Reich must take. Though Turkish leaders often emphasize their alliance with Britain, they almost certainly would look for a cue from Moscow as well as London before taking a step that holds so much significance for Turkey's future.

Mental Disturbance

Wartime speed limits have failed to save rubber or gasoline to any appreciable extent, the Great Lakes Greyhound bus lines have told the War Labor Board. Nor has 35 miles an hour on the open road apparently helped matters from the standpoint of safety. The arbitrary curb, says the company, has caused a "mental disturbance," among drivers, with the result that accidents have increased. And, if we may be permitted to file an intervening petition *amicus curiae*, as it were, may we point out that standing in an overcrowded bus crawling home at 35 mph could also cause somewhat of a "mental disturbance" for patient long-suffering commuters eager to get home to dinner?

Perhaps the Yanks feel they have some sort of prior claim on Bougainville because the man the island was named for helped DeGrasse blockade Yorktown in 1781.

Double Race This Year

To Prevent Race Riots

The Bookshelf

Two professors at Wayne University, in Detroit, eye-witnesses to the race riots that shook that city last June, have written a penetrating analysis of the tragic event, which should have wide reading among all who wish to see an end to the mounting racial tensions which threaten similar outbreaks in other cities of the United States.

In RACE RIOT (New York: Dryden Press. $1.50), Alfred McClung Lee and Norman Daymond Humphrey, professors of sociology at Wayne University, not only explore the causes and vividly record the event itself, but introduce some practical suggestions for preventing race disturbances. Although the Detroit riot involved conflict between Negroes and whites, the pattern which led to violence is not unlike that followed where other race tensions have reached the explosive stage.

This "laboratory analysis" of one of the Nation's most severe racial disturbances might well be read by all who are inclined to minimize incidents which Detroiters now know are but preliminaries to the kind of unchecked violence that plagued that city for four terrible days last June.

In Boston, for example, sporadic attacks on Jewish children which have grown in frequency over the past several months were dismissed by many in authority as simple acts of hoodlumism or juvenile delinquency. Yet these "simple acts of hoodlumism" had their counterpart in Detroit where, according to the authors, "violent incidents . . . dotted Detroit history, especially during the year and one half before Bloody Monday."

Here are the storm signals which the authors say gave warning of impending difficulty in Detroit and which might well be heeded in other communities where race tensions are growing:

1. Shifts of opinions or sentiments regarding a racial group.
2. Rumors of alleged insults or discriminations.
3. Violent incidents between race groups.
4. Demagogic groups such as the Christian Front operating more openly and boldly.
5. Increase in juvenile delinquency.
6. Questionable police conduct, with increasing distrustfulness of the police by minority groups.
7. Overcrowding.
8. Increased employment opportunities tending to place the minority groups (particularly in case of Negroes) on an equal footing.

Major steps urged by the authors to prevent race riots are:

1. An official bi-racial commission of effective leaders to work within the governmental structure.
2. Strong, independent bi-racial committee.
3. Through these organizations report and check constantly opinions, sentiments, and tensions affecting racial relationships, incidents of race frictions, basic living and work conditions, and demagogic groups spreading anti-racial propaganda.
4. Reject all panaceas, particularly segregation.
5. Constantly translate facts and analyses into things to do—and see that they are done.

J. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Medicine and the Wagner Bill

The National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service objects—and we think rightly—to the medical provisions of the Wagner bill to broaden the scope of social security. This bill would make possible, if not inevitable, a change from private to "political" medicine in the United States.

Under terms of the bill, social security taxes would be increased to provide the Surgeon General with some $3,000,000,000 annually to pay for medical service to the 110,000,000 persons who would be covered.

The almost blanket power to spend so much money would naturally mean destruction of medicine as it is now practiced in the United States and the substitution of a bureaucratically controlled system of national clinics and dispensaries.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Woman's Hour in Britain

The Wide Horizon

By the Viscountess Astor

In a recent broadcast

Where do British women stand today?

They are not standing—they are moving, and the Government is moving, too.

A recent meeting in the Albert Hall . . . was a portent of the times. The mere fact that the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Ministers of Health, Food, Labor, and Re-planning took the trouble to come and address the women proves that. But why they did it in private I do not know. I should have liked it broadcast. Listen to what they said.

The Minister of Labor paid the women of Britain high tribute when he said: "The response of our women permitted of the most orderly, consistent and efficient mobilization of manpower that had ever been seen."

The Minister of Health said that "what had been done in housing the population was one of the unrecognized, unrecorded wonders of the war. He claimed no credit for that:—the credit plainly belonged to the housewives." At last they are recognized and no longer unemployed women.

* * *

The Prime Minister assured us that after the war, the part which the women of this country have borne "will be found to have definitely altered those social and sex balances which years of convention have established." Very brave words and welcome ones.

The Foreign Secretary did not give us so specific a promise, but the fact of his presence proved that our rulers recognize that women have a concern in foreign affairs, and having once recognized that, how can they continue to keep us out of the Diplomatic and Consular Services?

If the Government makes the mistake of excluding women when it comes to making the peace, it will have to pay for it. We cannot afford to appeal only to the men of foreign countries; we have got to make the women also realize that as we have fought to attain freedom and democracy in our land, they must do the same in theirs or tyrants will always triumph. I do not pretend to understand the kind of women who put themselves under dictators, but I do understand the peoples who have lived under a free and democratic system.

I myself feel that in spite of the revolutionary changes in women's work and position in the world, most women will want a home and family, and that a good family woman, like a good family man, will have to take a keener interest after the war in the kind of world in which their children will have to live.

We know that the women have proved that, given a chance—or even half a chance—they can administer as well as some men. They have burst that old bubble that capacity and courage is limited to sex.

* * *

Women, from the very fact that they are the mothers of the race, will naturally have a different point of view from the men. Nature forces them to be more unselfish, more far-seeing, and, I think, to face life with more common sense. No politician will ever get the mother of many children to believe that you can make all men economically equal; though all are equally important, we know the inequalities among our own children, and our common sense and our common humanity make us realize that the only way to lay the foundation of a really better world is to teach our children by precept and example that the most important thing in the world is that they should realize the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, that the strong should always be prepared to help the weak, that true progress is spiritual and must be laid on a moral foundation. Isn't that what the Atlantic Charter is trying to do—make us realize our Unity and Interdependence? Well, where could the Government begin better than here at home with the women?

This is Woman's Hour and I don't believe she will fail Mankind.

American Opportunity in Russia

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

After the war, many of America's most critical resources will be depleted; after the war, Russia will be eager to buy finished goods. The question arises here whether a two-way trade cannot be worked out—a two-way trade which might, advocates believe, be on a "super-colossal" scale.

Most people don't realize yet the extent to which the Nation is shooting away its critical raw materials. The fact is that the best, lowest-cost copper ore is about exhausted and other big metal reserves face serious depletion. Americans have always felt themselves a land of illimitable resources. It just isn't so. There is a movement on foot here to teach Americans the facts. Iron ore, petroleum supplies, hardwoods, and other critical materials are dwindling in their relationship to postwar needs, particularly in the highest-grade, lowest-cost categories. These things are apt to cost more. The war is burning them up.

On the other hand, Russia is a vast, rich area, covering one-fifth of the earth's land surface, rich in just those resources the United States needs to protect itself, and on the point of a revolutionary industrialization change. Russia is going industrial after the war. Before the war, Germany would have been the automatic source of many of Russia's heavy imports, locomotives, turbines, rolling stock, machine tools—the very things on which the United States can concentrate production.

* * *

Russia is going to want these things for a minimum 20-year era of industrialization that lies ahead. Russia regards the present war as an interlude to the program of factory expansion and higher living standards upon which it embarked before the invasion by Germany.

How can Russia buy America's goods? How can America buy Russia's raw materials? How can a capitalist country trade with a socialist country? Those are problems that are already being considered in Washington, that already are being raised between representatives of the two nations.

Russia is a great gold-producing country. America could take payment for its rolling stock and exported factories in gold—if it were foolish enough to do so! A more worthless form of payment, under the circumstances, could hardly be imagined. America now has a vast supply of gold buried under ground. It was originally brought out of the ground by human toil, and now it has gone under ground again at Fort Knox. It is the one metal which the United States stockpiled before the war. We might have had manganese, cobalt, hardwood, petroleum, copper ore, nickel, a dozen other things worth their weight in gold today in war values—and we took gold! Gold is the one thing we amassed, and gold is the one metal that has not found an industrial use in the war effort. Even silver has been put into service. The gold just stays buried.

Russia can pay its bill for postwar supplies in gold if America wants it. But the wisdom of such an exchange is questionable on its face. Cannot some means be worked out whereby the specific depleted resources of the United States can be restored in part in exchange for the exported finished goods, which Russia so badly needs?

* * *

As a means of self-defense and military protection, America would be wise, after this war, to stock-pile reservoirs of certain critical goods. Cutting off America's rubber supply after Pearl Harbor was almost disastrous, but was met by synthetic production. There are some war necessities that are not easily met by ersatz material, and provisions for acquiring and storing them would be intelligent forethought. Could Russia make its payments in raw materials, handled through the American Government first, to fill emergency needs of depleted stocks, as a measure of military protection; next, through ordinary capitalistic channels, in return for the tools and finished goods which Russia so badly needs? It is safe to say that questions of this sort have already been asked by the two countries. The possibilities of mutual profit in this exchange are among the most hopeful of the whole postwar world. American and Russian economic interests complement each other, do not conflict. Each has something the other badly wants, and something to give in exchange! It will be strange, indeed, if a method of transfer is not worked out.

Obligatory Peace

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Derived, no doubt, from a provision of old English law, known as frankpledge, we today have, by statute, the modern provision by which a judge or magistrate may compel the execution of a bond or pledge binding the maker, for a period specified, to keep the peace. In other words, the person thus bound is required, under penalty of forfeiture of his liberty as well as the goods or chattels pledged, to refrain from acts, or threats of acts, of violence against those about him. Under the older law, this safeguard was provided in specified communities or tithings, and was known as frankpledge, or a free pledge made by each person that he would be responsible for the good conduct of other members of the tithing, of himself, and of the tithing.

A review of the dockets of magistrates' courts, as well as those of courts of record, would supply convincing proof that these bonds and pledges are kept inviolate only so long as their deterring influence persuades the maker that he profits more by good conduct than by revenge or disobedience. No law devised by human wisdom or ingenuity has provided a penalty or deterrent severe enough to silence inordinate ambition or assuage or satisfy selfishness and greed.

In the light of the record and remembered experiences there is revealed the pertinent and pressing query as to what means, other than the ineffective devices tried, should be sought to restore and perpetuate the peace of the world. The treaties and commitments experimented with in the past have been no more binding than the pledge of the offending individual haled before a court of justice. When the provocation to break the peace, either for gain or revenge, is more alluring or promises greater satisfaction than obedience or submission, treaties, frankpledges, and solemn promises are scrapped and forgotten.

Now, at this decisive and pregnant period in human history, with the consciousness and conviction of the fallibility of discredited diplomatic devices, we wisely and hopefully seek, perhaps not a newer, but an untried and more rugged way. The recourse of the magistrate, once the pledge of the offender is violated, is to insure public safety by restraint or necessary force. The expedient is simple, effective, and often proves salutary. There is the attending concomitant of humiliation and disgrace, but these are penalties self-imposed and inescapable.

If by these experimental and perhaps progressive steps it has been convincingly shown by the experiences of courts and committing magistrates that mercy must be tempered with justice, as well also as justice with mercy, is it not the part of wisdom now, or when the offer of a peacepledge or a frankpledge is made, to confront the offender or culprit with the evidence establishing his flagrant violation of a previous promise as solemnly and as contritely made? The higher penalty has already been incurred. Justice, not mercy, is the portion of the second offender.

We of the nations now about to assume the responsibilities of guardians of the peace have need to know that we must build the fortress both well and wisely. The architectural attainments of our modern planners and artisans may be great. The spokesman for them may be wise, unselfish, adroit. The people who encourage and applaud them may be loyal and unselfishly patriotic. The citadel of peace may be ornate, commodious, and beautiful. But more than all these it must be made impregnable, inviolable, lest rising generations and contrary tides of human thought and prejudice destroy it while it is still new.

Strangely enough, and unhappily, the lessons we have learned in recent years, as well as those we must still learn in the experiences of this present war, are soon forgotten. Those who are steadfast today will surrender the arena tomorrow or next year to those who have not realized, or who have failed to count, the awful cost in human suffering and terror imposed by war. The weakness of human government, whether in a democracy or in a monarchy, lies in the unavoidable opportunity of a few to sabotage, destroy, and nullify the will and wisdom of submissive majorities. Obligatory peace can be imposed and assured only by means safeguarded against transitory meddling or the promises of culprits to reform.

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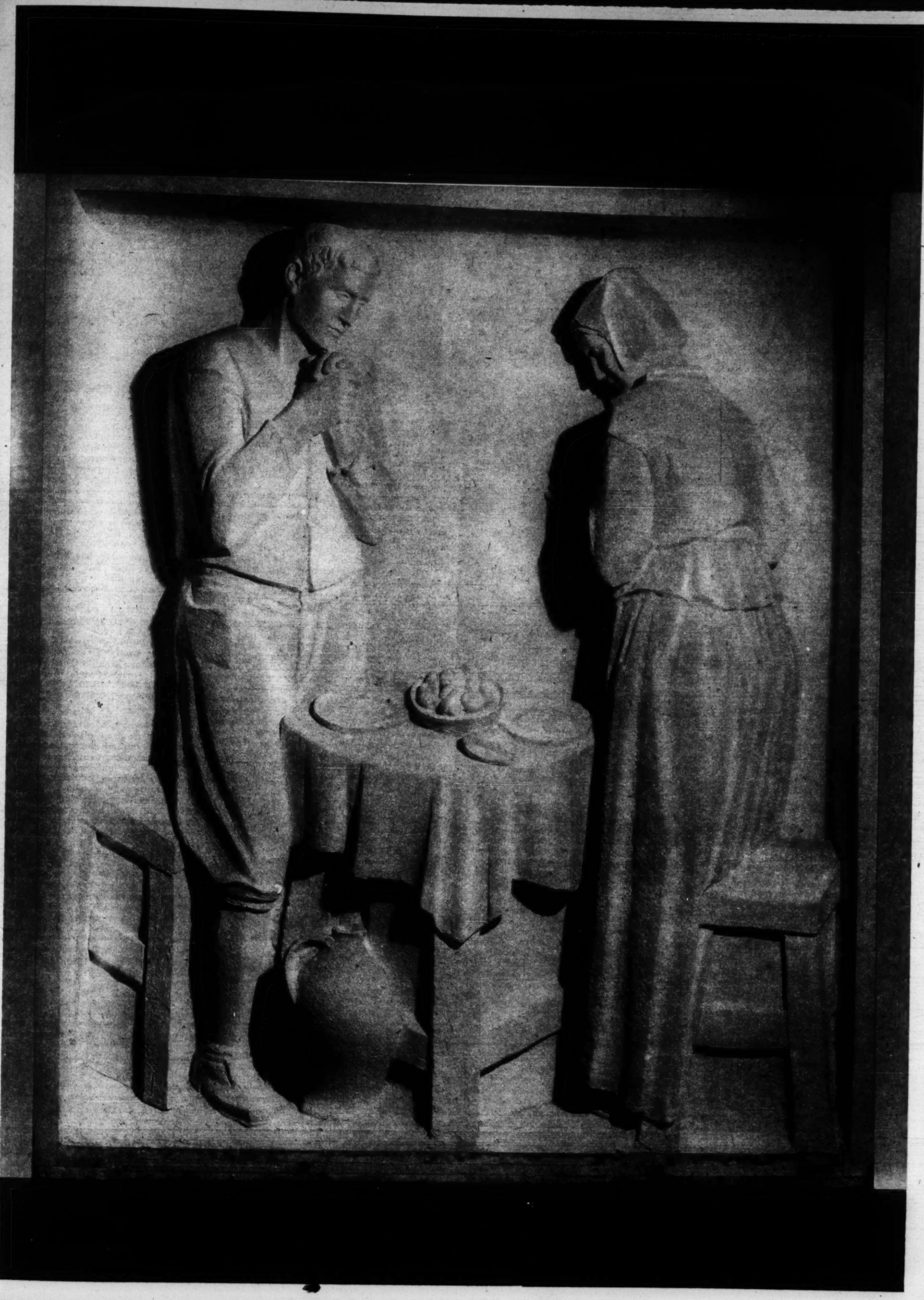


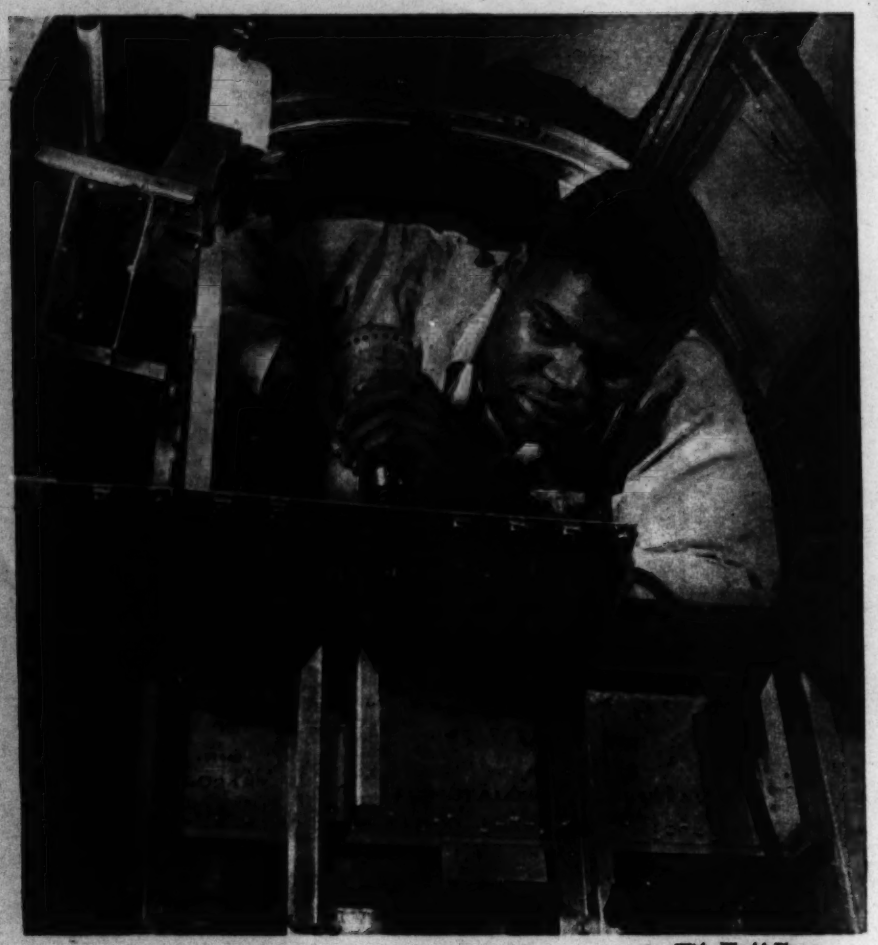
Colored Races in the World Structure

By Henrietta Buckmaster

IN OUR BROAD WORLD TODAY, the majority of the people are colored. This is a fact which we are sometimes inclined to overlook, but it is a fact which we must consider from the widest point of view and with the utmost sympathy and understanding, if we are to live in a world of normal values and steady progress—if we are to live in a world of peace which is built on compassion as well as realistic hard-headedness.

Inevitably this means that the United States, in its position of power and prestige, is the magnet which draws the eyes of all colored people to a single point. The United States has 13,000,000 Negro citizens. How does the United States treat, and propose to treat in the future, these colored Americans?

STUDENT NURSE LEARNING PROFESSION IN CHICAGO



Wide World Photos

NEGRO WORKER SPEEDS FINAL ASSEMBLY IN MEDIUM BOMBER

It is impossible to ignore the fact that the world's majority—that is, the colored people—will have an important place at the peace table. Filipinos, Chinese, Burmese, Indians, Malayans, Asiatic Russians, Egyptians, Arabs, and Africans are as much a part of this global war, in suffering and in participation, as the white allies. They are, to a profoundly significant extent, the United Nations. And they are watching the United States, either in the negative way of those who are subject to the immediate influence of Japanese propaganda or in the positive way of those fighting or laboring side by side with white soldiers.

Many Americans, both white and colored, know these facts as well as their own names, and many more will learn them before the war is over. In the great centers of Negro concentration—New York, Chicago, Detroit, Birmingham, Alabama (where Negroes are being absorbed in large numbers in steel mills and coal mines)—as well as in smaller towns North and South, the question long ago ceased to be theoretical, but has bound itself closely to the present war effort and the future peace. A great deal of historical precedence is involved, even more emotion, and many serious economic and social problems, but in no place are they so formidable that they cannot be overcome, provided the approach is sincere and the necessity is recognized in a sympathetic and practical way.

Perhaps the most sympathetic, practical, and fruitful step is a comparatively simple one, and can be summed up in five words: an attitude of complete normality.

Thirteen million colored Americans have talents or capacities of one sort or another for making a living. Some are illiterate, some partly educated, most have grade-school learning, and some are college-trained. In other words, a cross-section of Americans, any place, in 1943. Some colored children want to be firemen, policemen, doctors, soldiers, aviators, or salesmen—a cross-section of the ambitions of American youth. Negro boys and girls, leaving school, want to be farmers, garage owners, journalists, nurses, musicians, schoolteachers. In other words, they want normal and unspectacular careers, differing in no way from those of the average young American. But how many of them attain their ambitions? And why are they obliged, time without number, to return to the immemorial rôle of the Negro—domestic service or manual labor?

* * *

The answer given by those most familiar with the problem is again simple: opportunities to make a living in these work categories are too limited. And they are limited because the average white American does not yet see the Negro in the normal current of everyday life and living. Does not see the Negro as a logical and inevitable part of the great cross-section of American life.

Many white Americans accept quite naturally the Negro as a trumpet player or tap dancer, give warm applause to Negro singers, admire Negro poets and writers. But the same American often finds it very difficult to accept the same Negro as a lawyer, a college professor, a doctor, a librarian, a laboratory assistant, or a prosperous insurance executive. And his reluctance to do away with his anachronism produces a long series of tensions.

This might seem to indicate that the problem of Negroes, in the professions or out, depends on white sponsorship, and some might quite logically ask, "Why does not the Negro provide his own training centers and absorb his own professional people?"

To an extent not genuinely desired by either race the sponsorship is in fact dependent on whites. It is dependent on whites to the extent, many times, of civic policy. Take Harlem Hospital in New York, for example. A city-controlled hospital, in and for Harlem, yet it admits only a limited number of Negro internes and gives only restricted training to Negro nurses. Most medical schools do not admit Negroes. Those which do have a stringent quota system. Those of the 13,000,000 who want training are, for all practical purposes, restricted to Howard University in Washington, Meharry in Nashville, or the eight or ten accredited Negro hospitals in the country. This means that the desires of many boys and girls must be turned from natural tastes and capacities into other channels.

* * *

What other channels are open? A well-known art school of the Middle West does not accept Negro students, because no chance is seen of placing them in commercial art jobs when their training is over. Boys, anxious to become engineers or architects, find it virtually impossible to receive any training, and the reason? Who will employ them? The budget of the average Negro does not include the services of an architect, and engineering projects are in the hands of whites who, with rare exceptions, do not visualize Negro draftsmen. Only with the war were Negroes allowed training as fliers or given papers to captain a ship. The first Negro squadron has seen action in Sicily, and been commended by the Secretary of War; two Negro ship captains now carry supplies to our fighting fronts.

The Negroes do not ask to be admitted into the normal current of American living. As far as they are concerned they belong there by virtue of their capacities. Set against the bad housing of Harlem and the skyrocketing prices are the cultural centers—however few. The New York Public Library, in its Harlem branches, cannot find enough room for those who come to its free movies, public forums, art exhibits, plays, and the unexcelled Schomberg collection where Negro literature fills a room half a block long. The affirmative side of the picture—that is, the response to all efforts at normal living—should receive as much emphasis as the negative side of repression and low standards of living.

It is obvious that we can all do our share of straight thinking to relieve tensions and give support to the normal dignity of human beings. A vigorous effort is being made, led by Wendell Willkie and other prominent Americans, to impress upon Hollywood, for instance, the need to break the Negro stereotype—the perpetual buffoon or domestic servant—and to substitute a recognition of the fact that the Negro is a normal citizen of a country which is composed of many races and many nationalities.

The effort has been bearing fruit in recent films. A Negro has appeared as a soldier in an expendable unit on Bataan, as a crewman on a merchant ship, as a boy with ambitions to become a lawyer, even in one instance as a doctor. Before Hollywood was ready to permit itself any such reorientation a letter was sent to the outstanding white newspapers of the South, asking what their attitude would be toward this new approach, and whether unprejudiced reviews would appear in their columns. The answers (with exceptions) promised co-operation.

* * *

After the recent riots, white Americans who represent leadership in the arts and professions organized themselves in an emergency committee, with the intention of exerting their influence to take the sting out of "Negro jokes" on the radio, to try in every way possible to present Negroes, on a normal and dignified basis, in novels and plays, to encourage newspapers to handle Negro news without sensationalism or special emphasis on race.

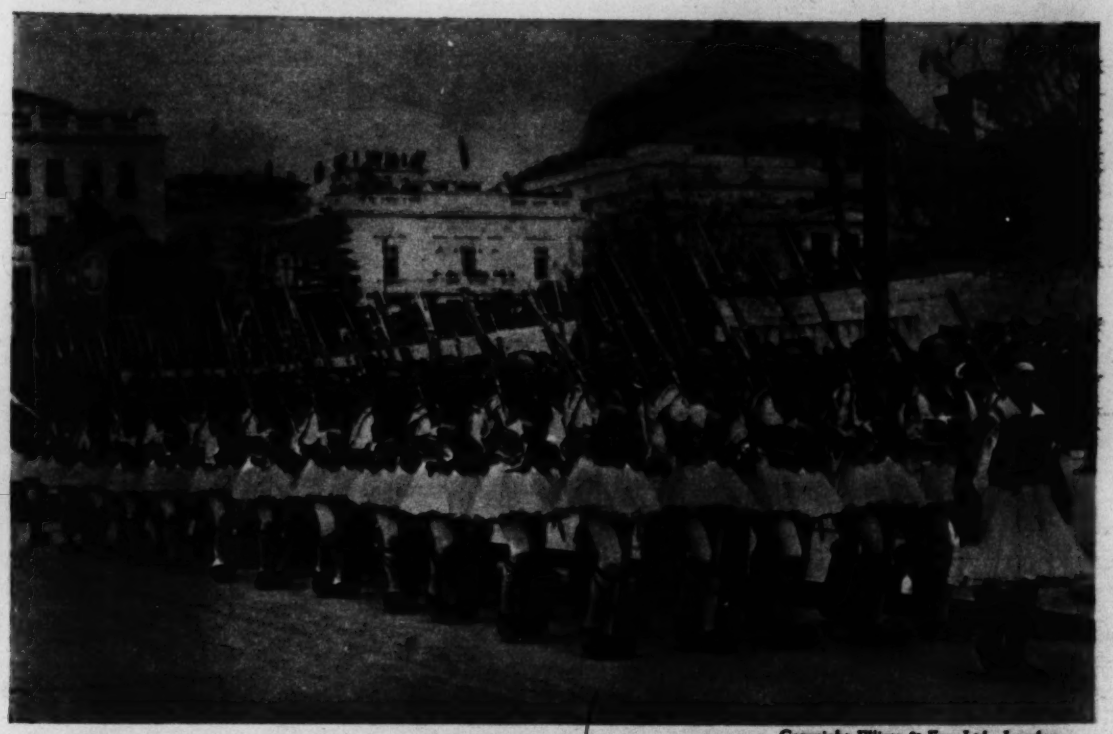
The problem has ceased to be a sectional or even a national one. Its basis is as broad as the world. When a Negro is mistreated in any part of the country, it is immediate Japanese propaganda for use among Asiatic peoples. To the Negro himself, the world is becoming very small. Within his consciousness is growing a profound sense of oneness. His interest in internationalism is a conspicuous development of these war years. Most white people would be surprised at the average Negro's concern with African, Indian, Chinese, West Indian political developments. This same average Negro can tell you, in considerable detail, about the National India Congress and the new constitution which the British have offered to Jamaica. The Negro press is giving more and more space to international news. The Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro paper in the country, has among its columnists both an Indian and a Chinese. Negro magazines, like The Crisis, have featured articles on peace plans and postwar reconstruction.

It's a contracting world, where many old values have to be reappraised and much clear thinking done. By the same token, American responsibility is large and is growing larger every day. The postwar world calls for friends and a friendly working together. This has never been a strain on Americans in the past, and should be no strain now, especially when there is a beginning to be made right here at home.

Greece Prepares Way for Allied Victory

By André Michalopoulos

GREEK FIGHTER GIVES V SIGN



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THE EVZONES MARCH PROUDLY ALONG. THESE PATRIOT TROOPS REFUSE TO BOW TO HITLER

NEARLY 37 MONTHS have passed since Italy invaded Greece—months during which my country has successively gone through the vicissitudes of war on a scale at once heroic and tragic. The first six months brought the Greek people the rich fruits of their fortitude, of their unbending faith in the spiritual justice of their cause. In Europe's darkest hour—when every nation on the Continent, including the great French Republic, to which we were attached by so many ties of affinity and common tradition, lay prostrate in Germany's constricting grasp, and when Britain was fighting what to many appeared a losing battle alone—then, it was that this small nation, true to itself, affirmed its character and endorsed the destiny history has assigned to it throughout the ages.

The huge armies which Mussolini had massed in Albania in order to crush Greek resistance were met by a force less than a quarter their size; were stemmed; were finally beaten and driven back far beyond their bases in defeat after defeat. Germany had to intervene, not so much in order to save the tattered prestige of her partner, as to endeavor to recover the vital loss she herself had suffered. For the Axis timetable had been fatally upset by this unexpected stand made by the Greeks, and Italy had not been able to secure for her ally the harbors and airfields of Greece and the Aegean islands which Germany needed before the end of November in order to attack Egypt.

In the meantime, Wavell had driven the Italians in Libya back to Benghazi. Egypt was saved that winter by Greece's resistance, and Hitler's attack on Russia also had to be postponed. No wonder the Germans were angry. They swooped down on their diminutive enemy with all the might of their mechanical genius. Thousands of tanks thundered through the ancient passes of Hellas, hundreds of bombers darkened her blue skies. For seven more weeks the Hellenes, together with a small force of gallant Britons, Australians, and New Zealanders, who fought magnificently, struggled against the oncoming tide. That desperate fight, like Leonidas' stand against the Persians at Thermopylae, was in effect a victory of character over barbaric materialism. Then came the black months of suffering.

Altogether, 880,000 men, women and children have died of famine in Greece since the Axis occupation in May, 1941. Over 100,000 have been exterminated by expulsion from their farms on the fertile plains of Macedonia and Thrace, and 25,000 have been massacred in the same area. The latter horrors have been the Bulgars' contribution to the new order.

Through this misery shines the golden light of Greece's greatest story. In their country today the Greeks are the real masters and the Germans, execrated and despised, are made to feel the complete bankruptcy of their system.

In estimating the value of Greece's preparation for her final contribution to Allied victory one must first pay tribute to the uniform resistance of the nation as a whole. Greece has remained single-hearted in her faith. Faith in her ideals and faith in America and Great Britain. For the Greek people, rightly I hope, are convinced that the spiritual fervor of their belief is shared by the two great democracies in whom they place their trust. Thus there has been no collaboration with the enemy. Woven upon the canvas of a nationwide and total moral resistance there is a clearly-defined and colorful pattern of underground activity.

This is directed by an organization which is methodical and disciplined. A central committee, with headquarters known only to its members, passes out instructions through agents to the "cells" which function throughout the country. Whenever enemy vigilance or enemy action causes any "cell" or group of "cells" to be severed from the general organization the severed groups continue to operate independently.

The organization's chief object is to maintain morale and to encourage and effect sabotage. Seventeen newspapers, some of which manage to appear daily, are edited by writers who, judging by the style of the editorials, must be among Greece's best authors. These papers are distributed by volunteers in every conceivable manner. They are thrown through windows or down chimneys, pushed in the pockets of people walking in the street, wrapped inside parcels delivered by tradesmen, or left in the meter box by men who pretend they have come to read the electric light meter. These papers give accurate accounts of the progress of the war, quoting mainly from the London and Cairo radiocasts.

Inscriptions on walls are used as a method of annoying the Germans and encouraging the population. The V sign and the letters RAF go up every night in Athens and are carefully washed out every morning by the Nazis as the Greeks ironically look on. Recently the Germans became so incensed at this practice that they announced that the inmates of every house on whose walls any such inscription appeared would be shot without trial. Next morning the inscriptions were all found painted on street pavements.

Labor resistance is particularly well organized. Five general strikes taking in industrial workers, telephone, water works, gas and electricity, operators, and post office and administrative officials have occurred within the last 18 months.

ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΕΛΛΑΣ

ΟΡΓΑΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΑΣ ΣΚΛΑΒΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΝΙΚΗΤΩΝ

ΠΡΟΣ ΠΡΟΔΟΤΗΝ ΑΝΟΙΚΤΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ

UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN GREECE

A riot of over 100,000 demonstrators burned down the labor registration offices in Athens, and as a result the Germans abandoned the recruitment of Greeks for their war plants in Germany.

When the Germans presented new laboratory equipment to the University of Athens the students took the boxes and placed them in the yard. They wrote a letter to the German Governor saying: "We have no use for the scientific appliances of a nation that appears to have no solution for the simple problem of feeding our people."

In the highlands there is open warfare. Four fifths of Greece's territory is made up of rugged, inaccessible mountains. To these, their native uplands, the men of the Greek Army repaired when the Germans came. First they formed independent bands on the various ranges, but today a central organizaton controls the whole force. Last spring 70 highland chieftains met in an impressive ceremony on the fir-clad slopes of Mount Olympus and took their instructions from emissaries sent by the Allied Command in the Middle East, so in effect the Greek Patriot Army forms a substantial part of the United Nations' operational forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Recently a strong force of Patriots came down into the plain of Thessaly and seized 10 railway stations along the main line linking northern and southern Greece. It was the enemy's only supply line. The Patriots, fighting all the time, held their ground for 48 hours and captured eight trains. Having no explosives they destroyed the trains by running them into each other at full speed. Then they tore up the railroad tracks and went back to their hills with 40 prisoners, leaving 51 Germans killed. By such acts have the Patriots succeeded in liberating about a quarter of the territory of Greece over which the Greek flag now flies.

The versatile nature of Greek resistance is exemplified by a new form of warfare which has sprung up within the last year. Greece, by reason of its indented coastline and its islands, has a large population of fishermen and sailors. When the country was invaded, all Greek steamships left to continue resistance abroad. The Nazis confiscated the sailing vessels they found. But daring bands of armed mariners have managed to capture a number of these boats from the enemy and now control a pirate fleet of 35 vessels which they conceal in secret coves, backwaters, and tunnels. They have armed them with machine guns and they load them with grenades and sally forth to attack the Axis coastal schooners and cargoes. Boarding the enemy vessels with the aid of grappling irons, they carry off the supplies to their hungry families.

The magnificent cohesion of the Greek national effort for over three years is a testimony of its true character, and confused reports of discord exaggerated by journalistic sensationalism should be definitely discounted.

Eventually the Greek people will emerge from their ordeal proud and glorious.

Prayer for the Nations

WILLIAM ROSE BENET

"Be strong in the Lord
And in the power of his might!"
Evil abhorred
Is failing in the fight.
The spirit's sword
Fills East and West with light
On either hand.

But a word you gave
To those who in bondage lay—
A pledge to the brave
Who cast their lives away.
There's a world to save,
A world to redeem today—
Having done all, stand!

In heavier hours,
Against you, even as these,
Rose the dark powers
And principalities;
The shadowy towers
Of the evil at their ease,
With the world bound.

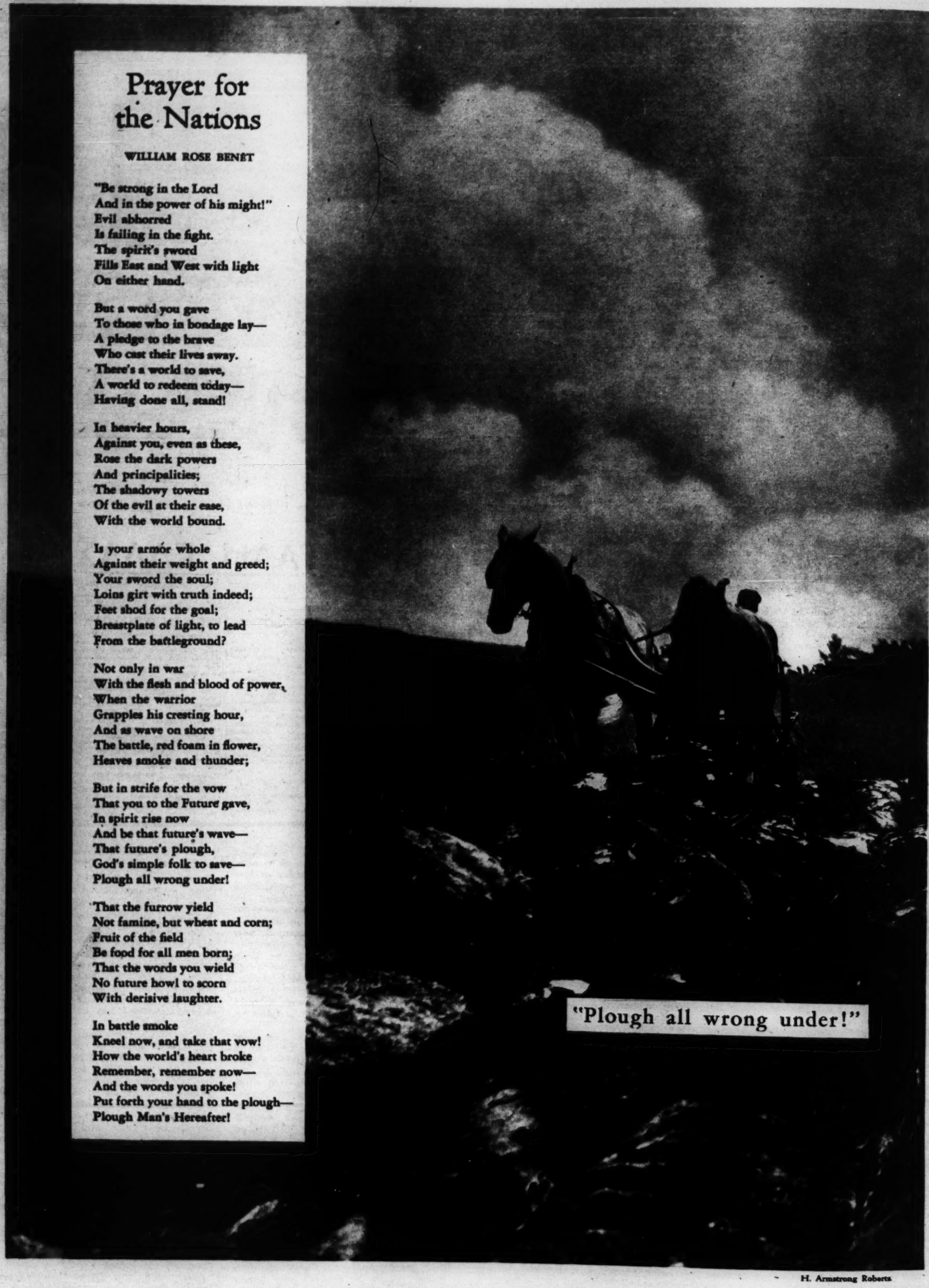
Is your armor whole
Against their weight and greed;
Your sword the soul;
Loins girt with truth indeed;
Feet shod for the goal;
Breastplate of light, to lead
From the battleground?

Not only in war
With the flesh and blood of power,
When the warrior
Grapples his cresting hour,
And as wave on shore
The battle, red foam in flower,
Heaves smoke and thunder;

But in strife for the vow
That you to the Future gave,
In spirit rise now
And be that future's wave—
That future's plough,
God's simple folk to save—
Plough all wrong under!

That the furrow yield
Not famine, but wheat and corn;
Fruit of the field
Be food for all men born;
That the words you wield
No future howl to scorn
With derisive laughter.

In battle smoke
Kneel now, and take that vow!
How the world's heart broke
Remember, remember now—
And the words you spoke!
Put forth your hand to the plough—
Plough Man's Hereafter!



"Plough all wrong under!"

H. Armstrong Roberts

Suggested by an editorial, "Beyond Victory," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 4, 1943.

AN ADVANCED ALEUTIANS BASE

AFTER NEARLY A YEAR of working outdoors in the Aleutians weather, Eleventh Air Force Liberator ground crews have been given a hangar. It is a small, "T"-shaped frame building. A four-engined B-24 can squeeze in, with a little room to spare on either end of its 110-foot wingspread. Back on the bases, where concrete runways and steel girdered hangars are routine, the Eleventh's new one would scarcely pass for a tool shed. Out here, it's luxury.

Last winter, mechanics and engineers at this base worked on B-24's in revetments—parking spaces with earthen walls and no roofs. The cold numbed their hands and the williwaws beat the sand across their faces as they stuck to the job of keeping the big ships flying. They worked in the snow and the rain and the fog. They worked only after dark or in foul weather, because on fine days all the planes were "altered." They worked at night by flashlight and jeep headlights, because there were Japanese in the Aleutians, and this island was blacked out during those long North Pacific nights.

It is claimed that the Liberator squadron never lost a plane on account of maintenance inadequacy. While this is certainly an outstanding record, the story of the Eleventh's ground crews is also the story of the Aleutians campaign, with its great achievements and great hardships.

* * *

As far as the air force is concerned, the story begins on Sept. 13, 1942, when the first Liberator ever to set tricycle on a western Aleutian island landed at this base. At that time, there were no tents or warehouses, no Cowin, Pacific, or Quonset huts along the island's main road. There were no traffic signs warning, "Speed Limit 20 Miles an Hour." In fact, there was no road. The traffic consisted of bulldozers and caterpillars, clawing the tundra into muddy quagmires.

Because of the nature of the war, there was already a fighter landing strip. At the time, it was still under a foot of water. The strip had been built in 10 prodigious days by Army engineer cunning and brute bulldozer strength. The engineers had drained a lake, diverted the island's watershed, put convenient streams and even the tide to work draining the new field. A dike was built at the tidal outlet of the lake and opened at low tide to let the water escape.

When the first Liberator splashed its way to an almost amphibious landing, there was not a dry stand on the field. So pilot and crew dropped their bags into the water, climbed out, waded to higher ground, and pitched tents just about on the site of the new hangar.

They put up their tents and they went to work. Attu and Kiska were in enemy hands. There was no time to lose.

The squadron ground crews would get up at 5:45 in the morning and stay on the job until 10, 11, or 12 at night. Sometimes a single working day would last 24 hours; sometimes 36. Because there were not enough mechanics, the flying engineers did double duty. They would go out on a bombing mission for eight hours or so of daylight—a day's work in itself—then return at night to help repair engines and patch up the gashes made by enemy ack-ack fire.

* * *

On paper, a service command repair squadron is only supposed to make tool kit repairs—first echelon, they are called in the service. Second and third echelons handle the bigger jobs—the replacing of wing parts, changing of engines, and general overhauling.

On paper and on an Aleutians base are two quite different things. Last winter repair crews here worked for 48 hours in a gale-driven rain to remove the leading edges (the front part of the wings) from two planes so that the damaged spars in one plane could be replaced by sound spars from the other. This involved the removal and putting back of thousands of tiny screws.

On another night, when an engine was being installed, a jeep which had been left without its brake on was blown into the scaffolding under the engine. Fortunately, the crew was taking time off to warm itself in a near-by tent and nobody was hurt.

Among the second and third echelon repairs made by the squadron have been the removal of a bomber's tail, removal and reinforcement of rudders, removal and reinforcement of a bomber's nose which had been badly shot up over Kiska. The squadron also does nearly all of its own metal work.

When, early in the game, its tool kits began to prove inadequate to the jobs at hand, the outfit improvised, salvaged, and acquired. When Second Lieut. Edward E. Mutter of Detroit tells the story of the B-24 squadron, you realize what a powerful word "acquire" can be.

"Once we had to replace the de-icer boot on the rudder of a B-17," said Lieutenant Mutter, who is assistant engineer officer and technical supply officer. "The top of a B-17's rudder is nearly 20 feet from the ground. But we had no scaffolding. So we acquired the lumber, built our own scaffolding, and gave the Fortress its new boot.

"Supply has always been our biggest problem," he continued. "So if a plane cracks up anywhere in the area, we salvage everything we can from the wreckage."

* * *

A wreck which has become a legend with the squadron is "Japanic," shot up so badly over Kiska on Sept. 29, 1942, that she piled up at the end of the runway when she reached home. It was not until Dec. 4, however, that the wrecked plane was first put to use. On that day, another wounded Liberator made it back here with a broken wing spar and a wrecked de-icer boot.

When the Services of Supply couldn't produce the parts, M/Sgt. R. M. Brosius happened to remember that they were still intact in "Japanic." He told this to Capt. Douglas Symington, engineering officer, who ordered eight men to salvage the wing spar and boot. It was another case of a 35-knot gale, an all-night session, and hundreds of small screws to be taken out and replaced.

There were only two fragile 3-16th-inch drills to last the job. One shattered after the first two holes had been drilled. The inspired crew, working in the illumination of a jeep's headlights, made the other drill last by resharpening it after every other hole. The next morning, the repaired Liberator deck-leveled Kiska.

Another "Japanic" wing spar was used later. Three of her engines have helped pull Liberators over Japanese targets, including Paramushiro. Her wiring system provided the electrical inwards for a burned-out B-24. Her turrets, a complete nose section, her rudder, a wing tip, flaps, radio, ignition parts, a propeller governor, trim tabs, and other odds and ends have been picked off when the need arose.

Part of "Japanic" still flies over the North Pacific. Part of her may yet bomb Tokyo with the Eleventh Air Force.

* * *

When salvage and acquisition have not been enough, the repairmen of the squadron have improvised. To test the bombers' generators, Sergeant C. E. Corning of Florence, Colo., built his own portable test board. A sign over his bench proclaims that the Sergeant runs "Corning's Repair Shoppe."

In a Quonset not far from the shoppe is a homemade sheet metal brake on which Pfc. Ray L. Burk shapes airplane aluminum. He made the brake out of metal from a junk heap—scrap sheet metal, part of a steam shovel, and the tail gate of a dump truck. With the improvised brake, he can shape aluminum for almost any part of a plane. From similar materials he made an anvil.

The most helpful as well as the biggest single improvement in facilities is the new hangar. Now the ground crews can give their Liberators what is known as the "100-hour inspection," an overhaul which takes three days.

Associated Press and U. S. Army Photos

SPRINGBOARD BUILT IN MUD—U. S Planes Stand on Special Steel Plate Runway on the Island of Amchitka, in the Aleutians, 63 Miles From Kiska. Above: These Men Are Putting a Bomber to Bed by Covering Its Body and Wings

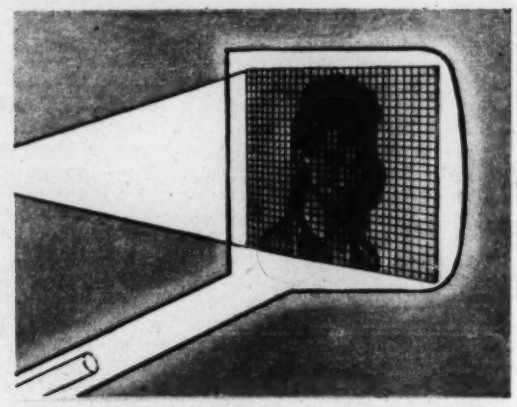
WHAT IS TELEVISION?

Alec Electron is back and this time he has his over-simplified explanation of this question

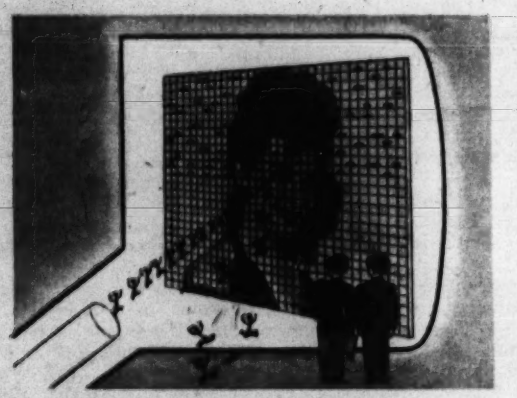
Here I am again - Little Alec Electron

I'm the works in Television—and how!

Paulette Goddard* is being televised by a camera which has, instead of film, a vacuum tube with a flat surface of tiny particles of an unusual substance. Here we electrons are comparatively free. When light hits us, some of us absorb enough energy so that we're able to jump off.

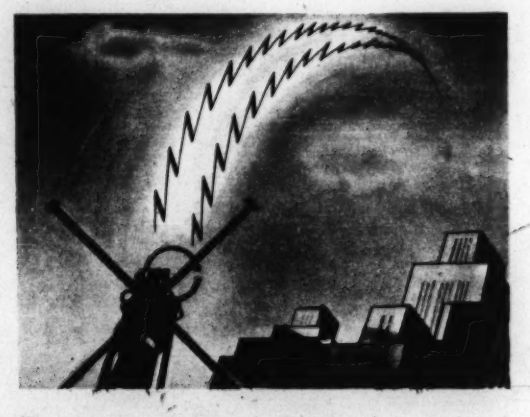


When the light of Paulette's image falls on this surface, we jump with joy—and jump right off! It's really the light that makes us leave; and the stronger the light, on each point of the image, the more of us jump from that point. Thus creating an image in lights.

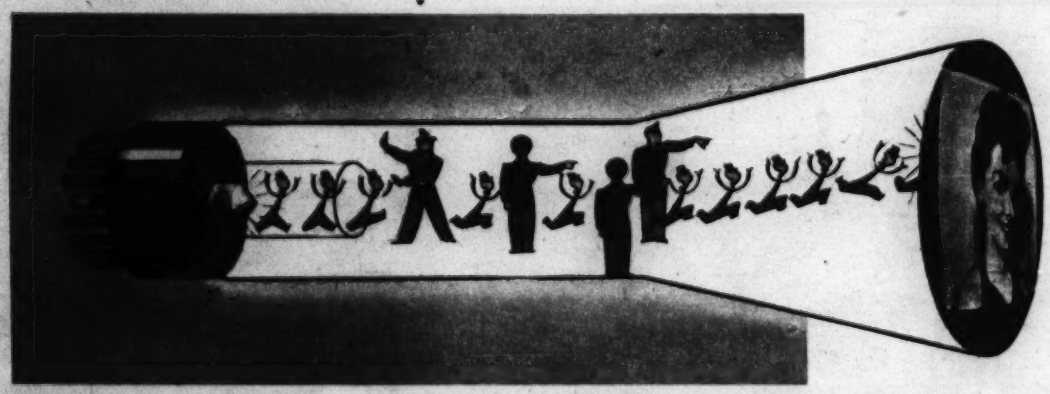


Now, this tube has a squad of Military Police electrons who check up on us. They act as a Cathode Ray beam, and with it thirty times each second they scan the whole flat surface left to right, top to bottom, this beam reads the whole picture as you'd read the page of a book.

They send out messages which tell just when each new "scanning" starts (scientists call it the synchronizing signal). And as they scan the picture they also send to the M.P.'s in your set exact information as to the number of us jumping from each point.



These messages, both starting signals and the number of electrons leaving each point are sent to the television transmitter and pumped into the air as radio waves. They are instantly intercepted by your antenna and sent into your receiving set where the pictures are reproduced



The radio wave orders are picked up by Grid Sergeants in the Cathode Ray Tube in your receiver. This Cathode Ray Tube is the heart of the television set, and was commercially developed by the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories. When these Sergeants get their signals, we electrons get ordered around. As the Sergeants respond to the radio signal they maneuver us to scan the fluorescent screen in perfect coordination with the electron beam in the camera tube. As directed, they send exactly the same number of us to each point of the screen in your set, as was on each point of the screen in the television camera. Thus we create a pattern in tiny lights, shading through light and dark areas, the contours of a picture.

That's how we reproduce the same picture in your television set almost at the same instant it is "scanned" in the studio. Back in the station those Military Police are sending out thirty complete pictures every second. Of course, nobody's eyes work that fast, so the effect you get is of one continuous motion picture—or television.

* *Soon to appear in Paramount's "Standing Room Only"*

© *Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.*

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Sixty Years Behind the Golden Curtain

By Eleanor Shaw

THE CELEBRATION of the Diamond Jubilee of the Metropolitan Opera in New York brings nostalgic memories to thousands of music lovers throughout the United States. Four generations of Americans recall the names of such stars as Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Marcella Sembrich, Lillian Nordica, Nellie Melba and the brothers de Reszke, to the present era of Pons, Tibbett, Melchior, and Flagstad.

By actual count the Metropolitan Opera has operated 58 instead of 60 years, due to the fact that the interior was burned in August, 1892, necessitating cancellation of performances until November, 1893, when a second opening took place. Again in 1897 the sudden passing of Henry E. Abbey, member of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, first directors of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, resulted in its reorganization into the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Grau, who held a three-year lease on the Metropolitan Opera House (owned by the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company), retired from operatic production for one year, sub-leasing the house for gala concerts and to the newly-formed Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company assembled by Walter Damrosch. Thus two years were lost.

Dating from the first opening on Oct. 22, 1883, to the present year, when the golden curtains part on the evening of Nov. 22, celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Metropolitan Opera Company, another era passes into history. The opera which opened the first season was Faust, with Christine Nilsson as Marguerite, Sofia Scalchi as Martha, Italio Campanini (who rose from blacksmith to opera tenor) as Faust, and Del Puente as Mephistopheles. Neither the opera nor its cast was as important as the occasion. The big yellow brick house on Broadway stood almost as it does today, except that there were three tiers of boxes instead of one, with 12 added on the parquet floor. The original decor was white and gold where today it is maroon and gold. The muraled ceiling by Francis Lathrop and Francis Maynard held an elaborate gas-lit chandelier in its golden dome.

As the boxes were owned by stockholders, the Golden Horseshoe became the luxuriant backdrop for New York society. Columnists reported descriptions of Vanderbilt tiaras and Astor dog collars with as much, if not more, detail than the opera. Worth gowns and Paris creations were the cynosure of all eyes and opera glasses were used on the audience as well as the stage. At the conclusion of the opening, Nilsson received a golden wreath which she wore around her waist and while the audience bestowed great homage on her art, it was in later operas that she excelled. On the other hand, the early appearances of Marcella Sembrich brought forth encomiums from the critics as in each new rôle her voice displayed such versatility as could not be equaled.

* * *

Prima donna names were legion in the days of Grau's management, and it is said that a last-minute change in a cast meant nothing to the public, as it was always certain of hearing a great artist. Nilsson, Sembrich, Patti, Trebelli and Gerster were among the leading sopranos of the first two years of the Metropolitan, singing mostly Italian and French operas.

It became necessary, however, to increase the financial support of the new opera house by 1884, so the directors, headed by James A. Roosevelt (father of Franklin Delano Roosevelt), turned to Dr. Leopold Damrosch for advice. Thereafter followed the first Wagnerian season at the Metropolitan. For seven years German became the official language of the opera, and a cast assembled by Dr. Damrosch included the greatest names in operatic history. Though the conductorship was divided between Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl, the former did not see his dream of introducing Wagner to American audiences materialize and his place was taken by his son, Walter. Thereafter the name of Walter Damrosch was indissolubly connected with Wagner and Wagnerian singers. He was the first to tour with a company of Metropolitan singers, giving the Wagnerian repertoire in as many large cities as could produce them. Among the artists were Lilli Lehmann, Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames, Sofia Scalchi, Emma Albani, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and Paul Kalish.

Wide World; Metropolitan Opera Press Bureau

INTERIOR OF METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK, LOOKING FROM THE STAGE

As opera casts are usually associated with eras, and eras with opera directors, a new list of names was added to Grau's régime, many of which endured long after he made his exit. At the turn of the century the Metropolitan repertoire had been enlarged sufficiently to import many singers from the leading European opera houses. American names began to intermingle with the foreign, among them Louise Homer and David Bispham. With the growing demand for Wagnerian seasons, the names of Schumann-Heink, Ternina, Dippel, and Gadski were added while Calvé, Gilibert, Campanari, and Alvarez carried on the Italian and French operas with Sembrich, the de Reszkes, Patti, and Jenny Lind.

In 1902 the Metropolitan opened its doors for the first time to royalty, when Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to the Kaiser of Germany, arrived with his staff on a formal or official visit. The social èlite made certain that nothing should be left undone to make this a memorable occasion, and the Metropolitan officers agreed that expense should not be considered.

A special program was arranged, including the leading singers of the Metropolitan. Arrangements were made to have the leading German singers on the stage when Prince Henry arrived, but ironically Emma Calvé was singing Carmen instead. The Prince was accompanied by his staff, including Admiral von Tirpitz, Rear Admiral von Seckendorf, Baron von Holleben, and other German and Prussian dignitaries, along with Mayor Seth Low, ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, Chauncey Depew, Gen. Austin Corbin, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Among the ladies were Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Seth Low. The Prince left the royal box within an hour after his late arrival, and before Sembrich made her entrance in an excerpt from Le Cid. Upon learning that the guest of honor had left, she refused to appear and retired with hurt dignity.

* * *

The following era of 1903 to 1908, under Heinrich Conreid, brought another galaxy of operatic names behind the golden curtain—names which are still familiar to the generation of today, because of their importance to the development of opera in America. Caruso, Farrar, Scotti, Melba, the first "La Bohème," the first "Madame Butterfly," Puccini, Riccardo, Martin, Chaliapine, and Gustave Mahler. It was an era of phonograph records, new operas and new singers at the "Met." It was five years of preparation for the greatest era the Metropolitan has known—the coming of Gatti Casazza, whose 27 years as director marked such musical history as space prohibits recounting. The first nights of Toscanini, Ponselle, Jeritza, Gigli, Melchior, Tibbett, Galli-Curci, Ruffo, Johnson, Lotte Lehmann, Swarthout; the Joseph Urban settings for Wagnerian operas, the debuts of Flagstad, Bodanzky, Pinza, Lily Pons; the introduction of innumerable new operas, including several composed by such Americans as Reginald de Koven, Charles Wakefield Cadman, and Deems Taylor, are milestones.

* * *

It was during World War I that Gatti was in the prime of his career with Toscanini, Caruso, and Farrar necessitating hanging out the S. R. O. sign at every performance. Right here also happened an extraordinary event in the annals of the Metropolitan. War was raging in France and England, and the United States was "keeping neutral" until the sinking of the Lusitania and Sussex aroused the ire of President Wilson. Shipping had become almost impossible when on April 2, 1917, the President called a special joint session of Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany. Just as there were two armistices, so were there two declarations of war because of lack of attendance

(Continued on page 12)

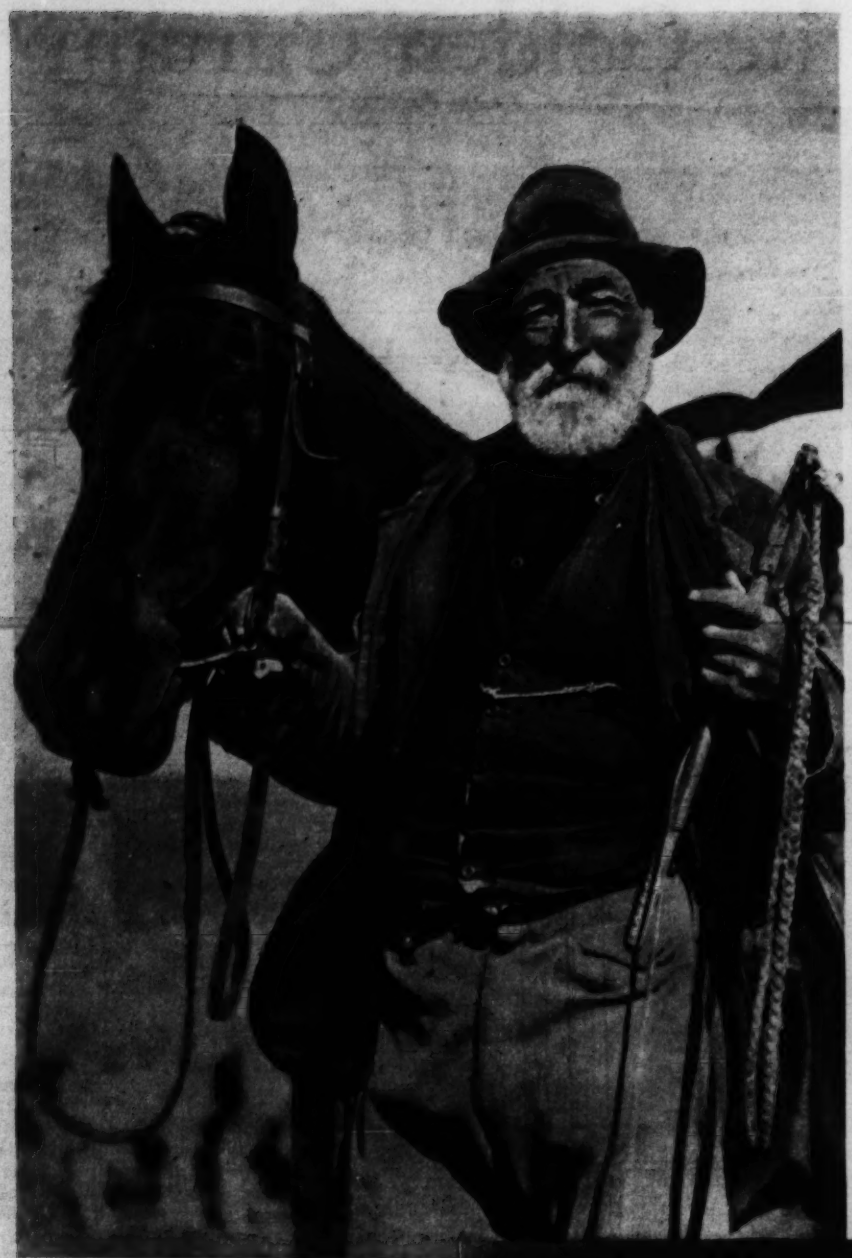
KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD

LAWRENCE TIBBETT

LILY PONS

LAURITZ MELCHIOR

Droving in the



MOB OF 700 CATTLE CROSSING MACINTYRE RI
LEFT: TYPICAL DROVER AND HIS STEED. T

ON AUSTRALIA'S INLAND PLAINS the succulent Mitchell grass is feet high after plentiful seasonal rains—a sea of waving grass stretching to the horizon. A broad avenue twists through the grass where, each side of the wheel track, it has been cropped short by thousands of cattle. Four miles down the track a windmill's sails slowly revolve in the warm, clear air, the sun glinting on the 25,000-gallon tank and hundreds of yards of troughing, for there is an abundance of artesian water on the Great Georgina Stock Route.

Dark shapes gather where plain and sky meet. Gradually they spread across the horizon on a two-mile front, and two hours later they develop into horses, horsemen, and cattle—thousands of cattle. Whips crack like rifle shots—cattle plod on at a crawl, lowing plantively. The wings spread wide, cattle shoulder-deep in blue grass.

* * *

Out on each wing horsemen loll in their saddles, 16-foot stock whips over brown arms. Behind the mob there are three more horsemen, two of them black fellows, the other a white man. He is the boss drover, upon whom the safe delivery of the mob depends. A typical man of the Australian outback, he is lean and sunburnt, riding with the looseness and expertness for which the Australian stockman is noted. A wide-brimmed sombrero shades a weatherbeaten face; eyes screwed to slits from constantly looking into far distances.

A mob of 100-odd "plant" horses and a chuck wagon piled high with stores, driven by the camp cook and his blackboy assistant, brings up the rear.

At midday the cook's wagon and horses draw ahead of the cattle to prepare the night camp, four miles distant.

Sundown at last on the great East-West Stock Route and the Wave Hill cattle move in to water—the giant bluegums throwing long shadows on the waterlily surface of the lagoon. Brilliant-colored parrots and flocks of white cockatoos rise, screeching protest, and great red kangaroos hop leisurely away.

Tired men slip from tired horses; the appetizing smell of frying beefsteak; campfire smoke curling upward in the still, frosty air; the clank of hobbled horses and the silent shapes of bedded-down cattle. The stars come out as the kookaburras in full-throated laughter salute the close of day.

A meal, and campfire chat, and the drovers roll in their blankets beside the dying embers and are soon sound asleep. A drover on night watch breaks into happy song—"for the drover's life has pleasures that the townsfolk never know . . . "—as he rides around the sleeping cattle. The voice reassures them, and they will not stir till morning.

Occasionally there are stampedes of cattle, but heavy losses are rare, and to the drover of the plains it is all in the day's work. His is a happy, carefree existence, immortalized in many an outback song and story.

Three great cattle tracks cover the Australian interior, converging on three capital cities—Perth, Adelaide, and Sydney.

From the Northwest, the Canning Track—a 2,000-mile-long track across the Western Australian desert.

From the 10,000,000-acre ranches of the Northern Territory a track comes down the Overland Telegraph Line, 650 miles to Alice Springs Railhead, where cattle are trucked 1,000 miles south to Adelaide in South Australia.

Another track—the Great Georgian—goes east from Wave Hill and Victoria River ranches, through the 10,000 square miles of Alexandria ranch and across the Mitchell grass plains of the Barkley Tableland, to Cloncurry trucking yards—the cattle outpost of Queensland's northwest. Then it swings south from the frontier settlement of Camooweal, down the Georgina River and into the sandhills and spinifex country of the southwest. Past the great silence of Lake Eyre—a 4,000-square-mile expanse of salt—and so to the trucks at Marree on the Centralian railroad—3,200 miles from Wave Hill.

And still the cattle come down in mobs of 1,000, 1,250, 1,500, and even 2,000. For the drovers it means six months of days and nights in the open with 3x6 birkmyre for covering. Then, the cattle delivered and a fat check in their pockets, the

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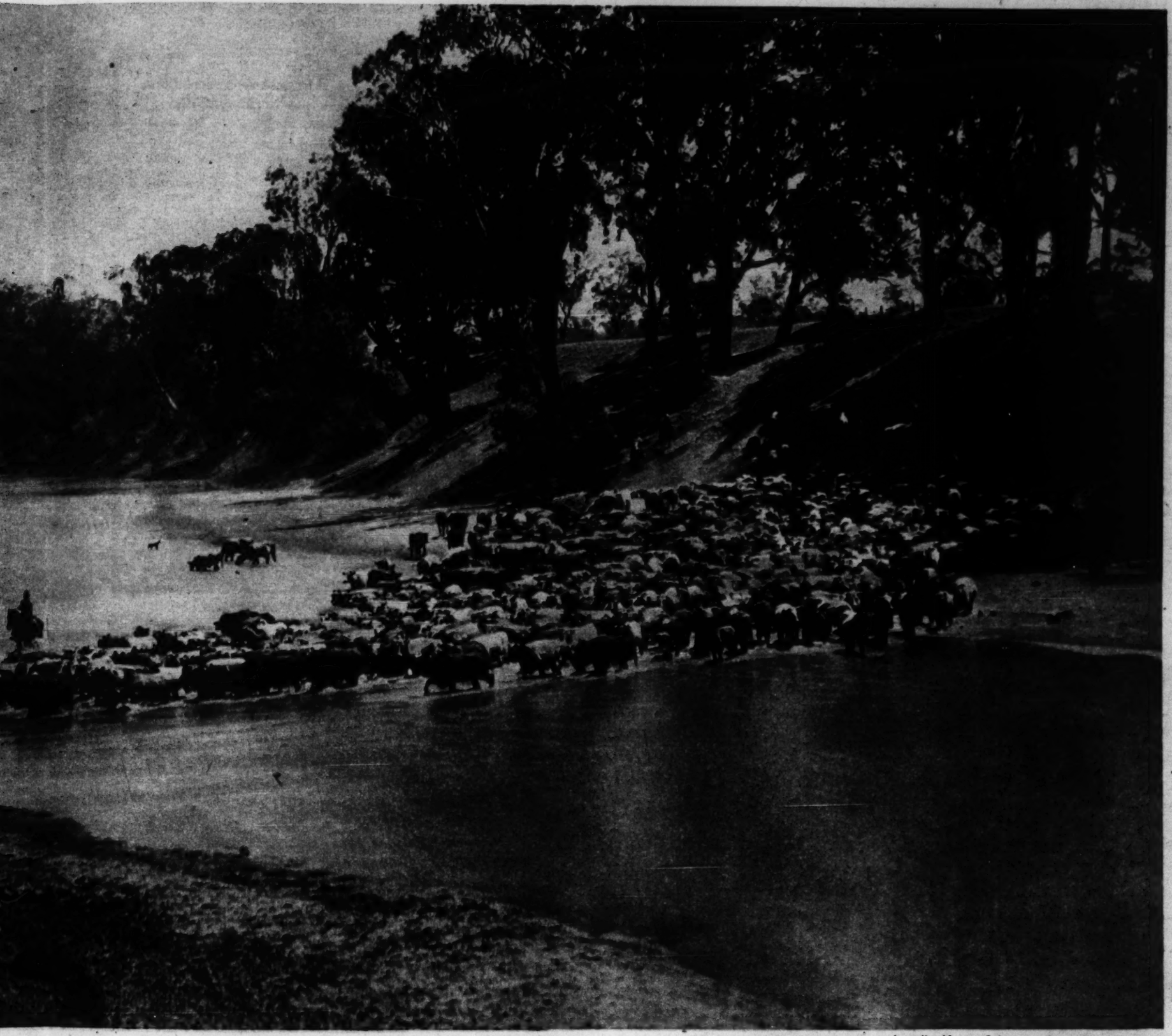
the Australian Outback

By Glenville Pike



Australian News & Information Bureau, New York

ACINTYRE RIVER FROM QUEENSLAND INTO NEW SOUTH WALES AT GOONDIWINDI, QUEENSLAND. LONE HORSEMAN KEEPS LEADERS OF THE MOB IN LINE. UPPER HIS STEED. TO GO DROVING IS THE AMBITION OF ALMOST EVERY OUTBACK SCHOOLBOY. LOWER LEFT: MAP SHOWING CATTLE TRACKS ACROSS AUSTRALIA

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drovers spend a few weeks in the city, or in a quiet little bush town with the family, until either they go broke, or the wide open spaces call, then it is back to the droving tracks once more—for " . . . The life of the drover, the grass and the clover, is the only life for me. . . ."

* * * *

The boss drover may make a small fortune in one season. Autumn and winter in the outback is droving time. I've seen many a drover write out a check for £5,000 at the end of the season. He is paid £1 per head for each animal delivered. He may take on a contract for the "lifting" of 10,000 head in a season, in which case he will split up the mob to mobs of 1,500-odd in charge of a "lieutenant" and four or five men, each section with a mob of spare horses, saddlery, and camp gear.

At the trucking yards the boss drover receives his check.

In the more isolated areas cattle sometimes perish from thirst on the long, dry stages, where, owing to their isolation, there are as yet no artesian bores for the watering of stock. In such parts, 50-mile dry stages are not unusual. One such isolated stock route runs down the center of Queensland's northern peninsula—from Cape York to the railhead at Mareeba, a distance of over 700 miles, serving several 5,000-square-mile ranches en route. There are only infrequent rivers and lagoons, and the stages are long.

Almost every year some feat of long-distance droving is performed of which the outside world hears nothing. Only last year Drover Sam Cussens took 1,500 bullocks from a frontier ranch in the wild Nor'west to a ranch in the desert of the Southwest, a distance of 3,000 miles. The cattle traveled across three states and not one beast was lost.

Last spring, 5,370 bullocks were driven from a Northern Territory ranch to a ranch in the southwest of Queensland, a distance of over 800 miles. The cattle were 12 weeks on the road, traveling at an average of 10 miles a day.

Last year, when invasion by the Japanese seemed imminent, 52,000 cattle were evacuated from the Northwest. They traveled south in mob after mob of 1,500 each—the biggest droving feat ever accomplished in Australia. Some mobs traveled 3,000 miles.

* * *

These cattle were the descendants of the first mobs taken by the pioneer overlanders from the eastern states to settle the vast cattle lands of the Northwest half a century ago. Three parties of pioneers—the Duracks, McDonalds, and Nat. Buchanan—each traveled more than 3,000 miles with 2,000 cattle in unexplored wilderness inhabited by hostile aborigines, who fought the whites at every opportunity. The droving feats of these pioneers is a story in itself—a little-known but epic page in Australian overlanding history.

Although not so spectacular as cattle droving, the droving of sheep is no mean feat, and often tens of thousands of sheep are involved in one "lift" of up to 500 miles. Australia's 120,000,000 sheep are spread over all seven states.

Rope fences are carried on the camp wagon to hold the sheep at night, and the well-trained black or red Kelpie sheep dog greatly assists in the droving, doing away with any hard riding. One man and a couple of dogs are quite capable of looking after several thousand sheep.

Such is the romance of droving in outback Australia. To go droving is the ambition of almost every outback schoolboy. Without drovers, the huge cattle and sheep ranches could not exist. Situated hundreds of miles from railways, with no such thing as motor transport, ranchers depend on the drovers—dressed in the picturesque garb of their occupation—wide sombreros, leggings, riding breeches, elastic-side boots, and cotton shirts, for the safe delivery their cattle, the sale of which will keep the ranch going for the next 12 months with a little to spare.

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HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN devoted his famous Chicago Daily News column to a "rave" review . . . *"This is a really important book . . . We have forgotten how to do things for ourselves. If I were a kid this is the kind of book I would cherish. If in your home there are children from 6 to 14 you will do well to acquire a copy."*

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Novel Portrays Growth of the Red River Towns

O River, Remember! by Martha Ostenso. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

SOMEWHERE on the Red River of the North, which marks the boundary between Minnesota and North Dakota, Ivar Vinge from Norway took up, in 1870, 160 acres of new land, and started the dynasty of Wings (using an anglicized version of Vinge) in America. The story of the Wings in three generations, and their antitheses, the Shaleens, makes a novel which Martha Ostenso has called "O River, Remember!"

The course of the novel, winding back and forth from one generation to another, reveals Ivar Vinge's ecstasy at the thought of the astounding black soil that was his, his simple pride in what he could make it produce, his sense of awe and humility in the presence of the boundless prairie.

He was a farmer. In many ways, Miss Ostenso says, he was what her own grandfather would have been, could he have come to America.

* * *

Ivar's wife, Magdali, was much more than a farmer's wife. To be sure, she was good at that job, for perfection was her goal in everything; but she was a business woman, an empire builder, and under her shrewd manipulation their property grew. She and her devious brother, Roald, knew when a discouraged settler would sell out cheap, they found out where the railroad was going to run, were always first where there was a profit to be made. She it was who first managed to have a schoolhouse built, and a church. When the town, named Wing, as Ivar well knew, not in his honor but hers, celebrated an anniversary, speakers referred to Mrs. Wing as "that grand little woman."

Magdali's family, like her financial interests, had to be pushed ahead. That was the reason she discouraged intimacy with the Shaleens; that, and an obscure jealousy of Kate Shaleen, who loved the river and the country as Ivar did. Magdali took the school away from Kate, she broke up a romance between her son, Karsten, and Kate's niece, Rose, another between her youngest daughter, Olina, and David Shaleen, the sculptor, and one between her granddaughter and Tom Shaleen. The Shaleens were shiftless, unenterprising, content with little, she said. So she married her children to a lawyer's daughter, to a potato potentate, to a railroad magnate. Only one of them escaped her and married to suit herself, and that not to a Shaleen.

The Wings who were dominated by Mother Magdali represent material prosperity, the Shaleens represent the joy and the beauty of living. Only Ivar, overridden by Magdali, still kept his vision. Finally one of the Wings foreclosed a mortgage on the Shaleen farm, but in the very end a Shaleen granddaughter did actually marry one of Magdali's grandsons, and old Ivar gave them his blessing.

In this novel, as in others, Miss Ostenso proves that she is at her best when she writes about the land and those who really love it. Her conversations, too, are unerring, real in word and feeling. But when she comes to the "love interest" she admits a touch of melodrama, which makes engrossing reading, but does not spring inevitably from her characters or her scenes.

* * *

Answer might be made with some justice that the time and the place of which she is writing in this book were marked by sudden changes and sharp contrasts, and that what looks like melodrama was inherent in a period when new land, new inventions, and newly built railroads were creating a swift, bewildering prosperity. In spite of that, the fact remains that it is Ivar, his feeling for the land and his experiments with it, his regard for it as something more than real estate, that impresses the reader with deep authenticity.

Authentic, too, is the portrayal of the sudden growing up of the towns along the Red River. The threads that catch Wings and Shaleens in a tragic tangle may "O River, Remember!"

W. K. R.

Increase your vocabulary: — use words correctly

Anthracite — hard coal containing but a small percentage of volatile matter — is pronounced an' thra site — short *a*, neutral *a*, long *i*. The adjective has short *i* — *an thra cit' ic (sit ik)*. Since this word means coal, it is superfluous to use *coal* after it. *(See bituminous.)*

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A Journalist Proposes a Solution to India's Problem

India's Problem Can Be Solved, by DeWitt Mackenzie. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

MR. MACKENZIE applies the familiar journalistic touch to the opening chapter of this study of India—the imposing list of notables interviewed and the significance which the illustrious appear to attach to the author's quest for the solution of that country's problems. Not that the journalist may not have some useful function on his well-intentioned "missions." There is always the possibility of producing a "One World" that the public will read when it is tired of reading inconclusive official accounts of foreign problems. Did not Gandhi unburden himself to a journalist more freely than he had done to anyone else—and Stalin too?

The journalist's advantage—and Mr. Mackenzie eminently illustrates it—is his cheerful freedom from outworn prejudices; his wholehearted readiness to listen to the opinions of every faction and to give to each a full share of consideration.

His disadvantage is that his conclusions are necessarily based on the special pleadings of those he interviews rather than on any deep personal understanding of the country and its people. Nevertheless the journalist who will give the first prominence in his story, as Mr. Mackenzie does, not to the Viceroy or Gandhi, but to Dr. Ambedkar, leader of the Untouchables, displays an interesting freedom of approach.

* * *

The author begins with a glimpse of India's village life—very commonly ignored by political writers, although India's 700,000 villages contain 70 per cent of India's population and most of the 60,000,000 Untouchables. The appalling poverty and barrenness of this village life in the unsanitary mud huts, on an income of some $26 a year, with the moneylender always prominent, is a circumstance that the author rightly describes as an impossible basis for a healthy political structure.

It is Mr. Mackenzie's cheerful, hopeful outlook and his kindly approach to everyone he sees, rather than his journalistic prodigies—such as his 800-mile flight for a two-day talk with Jinnah, the Moslem leader—that make this book attractive. He goes around without antipathies, and only develops them in those princely states where some of the less worthy potentates exercise the most grasping oppression and should be, the author thinks, wiped out.

* * *

The weakness of the book so far as impartiality goes is that, owing to the incarceration of Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders, his tête-à-têtes with Moslem and British leaders were rather more complete than those with the corresponding Hindu notables. His solution of the constitutional problem perhaps meets Moslem and British stipulations more fully than those of the Hindus. Basing it on the remarkable industrial growth of India, which has allowed it to become the great arsenal of the East, Mr. Mackenzie proposes to build Indian unity on the war effort and the erection of an all-party provisional government for the duration, after which would come some form of government on a federal basis, with possible reorganization of state frontiers to satisfy Moslem demands.

The plan, generally speaking, is a compound of some of the more reasonable ones already voiced. Its apparent weakness is that it is based on an impermanent wartime situation, whereas the permanent appalling situation of the 70 per cent of India's population in the villages remains.

H. J. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Victory at Hand

We have won this war, but it is not over. The only way we can lose it is to kick victory away through disunity. — SECRETARY KNOX.

People's Foreign Policy

Have we not learned by this time that one of the first considerations in forming any foreign policy in this country is that it must be a policy on which the American people can unite? Such a policy must be based on national interest, guided by justice.—HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

Anthony Eden

The Eden of today is the logical development of the Eden of eight years ago, when, as Britain's youthful Foreign Secretary, he tried vainly to rally Europe for peace.—DREW MIDDLETON.

ABC of Rationing

Most of rationing's troubles come from the fact that so many people don't understand how rationing actually spreads out scarce supplies.—CHESTER BOWLES of OPA.

The Fountain of Youth

Somehow or other we must make our social and economic world more fluid. We must widen the approaches so that honest ambition and honorable discontent may have elbow room. The world must remain an oyster for youth to open. If not, youth will cease to be young, and that will be the end of everything. — CARLETON PUTNAM, President, Chicago and Southern Air Lines.

"You Probably Wouldn't See Another Like It in a Day's Travel"

. . Golden Curtain

(Continued from Page 7)

at the first Congressional meeting. The President read his message in the late afternoon. That evening the Metropolitan billed a repeat performance of Reginald de Koven's Canterbury Pilgrims.

There was a large audience despite the restless atmosphere, as the evening papers had not announced the President's message.

The opera program offered a somewhat strange American-German cast, including Edith Mason, Johannes Sembach, Margaret Ober, and Paul Althouse in the leading roles. Bodanzky was the conductor. The orchestra played the national anthem, as usual, and the audience temporarily dismissed the tension of the moment to enjoy the opera. The first and second acts went smoothly, but there was an unprecedented occurrence at the close of the second act when the ushers opened the side exit doors, to admit a band of screaming newsboys who rushed down the aisles of the main floor calling: "United States Declares War Upon Germany!" The house broke into pandemonium. Cheers intermingled with tears in the excitement. Women threw corsage bouquets into the air as an American flag was unfurled from the first-tier box of the recently recalled Ambassador James W. Gerard, who rose from his chair and read the President's proclamation of war to the audience. Artur Bodanzky raised his baton and the orchestra rose to play the national anthem for the second time.

The curtains parted and the opera proceeded with the third act depicting a medieval wedding scene. Mme. Ober made her entrance on a white horse. As she raised her arm to sing the opening scene, the wave of excitement in the house apparently overcame her and she had to be carried off. Sembach came on stage immediately, to continue with his scene, but he too had to be carried out. Bodanzky motioned to the chorus to continue, but the house was vacating so fast, the golden curtains were drawn and the audience departed. The final and official declaration of war was re-read by President Wilson before a Joint Session of Congress on April 6.

The last ten years of opera have been uneventful. After the retirement and passing of Gatti Casazza, Herbert Witherspoon, American basso and member of the company for many years, succeeded to his office. Mr. Witherspoon passed on suddenly before his first season opened, and his post was filled by Edward Johnson, also former member of the company. The second World War has not interfered with continuance of the greatest opera house in the world and a brilliant season is about to unfold. As for the golden curtain—it will be raised in celebration of the Golden Jubilee. There will be eight new singers to make debuts. The opera will be broadcast each Saturday afternoon, and the voices of the Metropolitan will be heard throughout the world. It is now an international opera.

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Letters: . . . "Russia Seeks . . . ?"

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In his article, entitled "Russia Seeks . . . ?" in the Weekly Magazine Section, Oct. 23, Mr. Nicholai Vakar expresses the Russian viewpoint concerning Soviet claims. These claims include the Baltic States, Finland, etc. According to Soviet publications, Soviet claims converge primarily into Russia's own security. They also declare that the Baltic Sea is to Russia what the Gulf of Mexico *is* to the United States.

In general, Mr. Vakar contends that the Soviet policy is a Russian national policy, regardless of the regime—in brief, "Russia first."

Of course, such a policy can be based only on might, but not on international law and justice. In annexing the Baltic States in 1940 by devious processes Russia entered the dangerous terrain of "might before right." The conclusion of Mr. Vakar that cooperation is a broad and solid ground for reaching peace contradicts his boasts regarding Russia's might and its advantages which will weigh in the balance.

It is quite clear to the Baltic peoples what they have to expect should Russia reoccupy their countries. Soviet Russia has twice shown its real designs and its methods in attaining these designs, first in 1919 and then in 1940. We can say with confidence that not one of the peoples between Germany and Russia want to be under either German or Russian rule, and they will never accept Russia's fictitious formula of "liberation from enslavement."

Slavs or non-Slavs, these peoples in the first place desire to live a decent, free life based on the Four Freedoms, which Russia practically defies. Private property, family, religion and friendly co-operation with all countries is the goal of these peoples, but not submission to Moscow communists ad maiorem Leninis gloriam.

It is no secret that all Russians, be they bolsheviks, monarchists, or democrats, acclaim an imperialistic expansion of Russia. They even fear the establishment of a homogeneous national Russia, because in that case they would lose all ability to expand and impose their experimental formulas. The Great Russians constitute only 43 per cent of the population of the U. S. S. R.

Only equal right between all states, big and small, relations based on international law and justice, and a co-operative world organization, as expressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his radio address of Sept. 12, are the solution to international problems, but not a policy of Russia's security and interests first on the continent of Europe, and only then the Atlantic Charter. We are positive that such an imperialistic policy will not preserve the peace for which the democracies are now fighting.

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DR. ALFRED BILMANIS
Latvian Minister

Latvian Legation,
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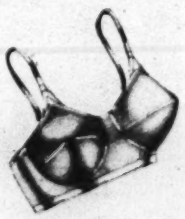
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I HOPE I do not stir up a controversy when I say there are only a few Currier & Ives pictures that I really like, and that one of them is "Home to Thanksgiving." I like it because of its simplicity, its homely touches, its serene rural atmosphere, and its quiet snow. I like the robust sleigh bells which earlier jingled the family to the door. I like the warm handshake, the cordial greeting, for it bespeaks the family fireside if not necessarily the family reunion. This picture hangs modestly on the wall of my office. Its art has long since ceased to excite the critics. But its theme goes on in a rising crescendo.

Will Thanksgiving Bring the Golden Bowl?

* * *

Not so long ago I spent Thanksgiving in London, in a mixed gathering of Canadians, Americans, and Englishmen. We had turkey and the usual "fixin's," even down to cranberry sauce. And one of the men present—a man who had never been to America—turned to a neighbor and asked in all sincerity: "What does one do at Thanksgiving?" The neighbor endeavored to explain. He showed how the story had its beginning with the Pilgrim Fathers and how the observance had developed down through the years and found expression in church services and reunions. I am inclined to think the question he asked will crop up with less frequency now; for American soldiers, sailors, and airmen are carrying to every corner of the earth their reasons for Thanksgiving, reasons which have been epitomized in the declaration of the Four Freedoms.

* * *

As men learn to know each other better there is more and more reason for Thanksgiving. And this year in particular free men are especially grateful. We (the United Nations) have turned the tide of war. We have shattered the creed of Fascism. We have developed a stronger unity among the democratic nations, and outlined, in a degree, the shape of things to come. Now our rich heritage we share.

* * *

It is interesting to gather from William Rose Benét that the poem, "Prayer for the Nations," was prompted by an editorial in the Monitor. His poem is eminently suited to this season. It recalled to me the statement of Dean Matthews of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: "Hitler has given us the religion of power. How deluded are the Germans in believing in the power of guns. Our religion gives us the power of God, a power beyond the power of guns." Mr. Benét, who is contributing editor to the Saturday Review of Literature, is widely known as poet, author, and lecturer.

* * *

Just over three years ago, the Fascist legions marched into Greece. The heroic Greeks defeated them. Then came the Germans and overpowered the little Hellenic nation. Mussolini was then in the saddle. Today he is spurned by his own countrymen. Greece is on the way back, as ANDRE MICHALOPOULOS shows you.

* * *

Space forbids us to touch on other subjects and writers in this week's issue. The range is wide, from the Balkans to the Aleutians. And, from Down Under, GLENVILLE PIKE, an Australian, tells the story of "Droving in the Australian Outback."

W. W. C.

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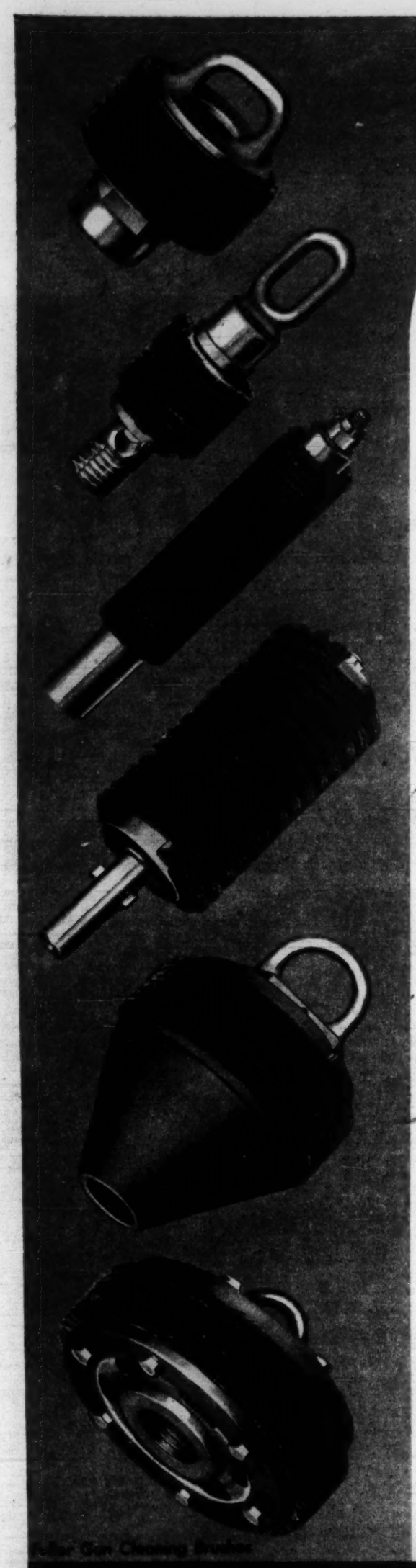

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